

# THE LANCET

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2492.

SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

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THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**GUILDHALL LIBRARY.**—The Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London hereby give notice that this Library will be CLOSED for Cleaning, &c., on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., until MONDAY, the 30th of August next.  
Guildhall, E.C., July 16, 1875.

**THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, EDINBURGH,** will be CLOSED during the Month of AUGUST.

**LOAN EXHIBITION OF SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS at the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**

The Exhibition will OPEN on the 1st of APRIL, 1876, and will remain open until the end of September, after which time the Objects will be returned to the Owners.  
It will consist of Instruments and Apparatus employed for research and other scientific purposes, and for teaching. It will also include Apparatus illustrative of the progress of Science and its application to the Arts, as well as such as may possess special interest on account of the persons by whom, or the investigations in which, it had been employed. The precise limits will be found further detailed under the several Sections in which the Syllabus has been arranged for convenience, and for the information of Exhibitors, rather than as a matter of scientific classification. Models, Drawings, or Photographs will also be admissible where the Originals cannot be sent; and the Apparatus may, in certain cases, be arranged in train as used for typical investigation.

The Syllabus and the Forms on which to enter descriptions of Objects offered for exhibition may be obtained on application to the Director of the South Kensington Museum, London, S.W. These Forms should be filled up and returned as soon as possible, so that Exhibitors may receive early intimation as to the admissibility of the Objects they propose to exhibit.

Whilst every care is taken of Objects lent for exhibition, the Science and Art Department cannot be responsible for loss or damage.

The Committee will have the right of rejecting any Object that it may be thought undrivable to exhibit.

The cost of carriage of all Objects selected for exhibition will be defrayed by the Science and Art Department.

It is hoped that Institutions or individuals having Instruments of historic interest will be good enough to lend them.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

**ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.**

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

In reference to the Paragraph in the Circular to Artists of February last, regarding the Examination and Selection of Pictures in London, the Council beg to intimate that they have appointed the EXAMINATION to take place on the 15th and 20th of AUGUST; and that all Works intended to be submitted must be delivered to the care of their Agent, Mr. W. A. SMITH, No. 14, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, not later than WEDNESDAY, the 15th of August.

Artists are respectfully requested to make their arrangements accordingly.  
HENRY M. ORMEROD, Hon. Sec.  
Manchester, July, 1875.

**CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—FIFTH**

AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED on MONDAY, 8th September. Last day for receiving Pictures, WEDNESDAY, 11th August. Intending Contributors may obtain copies of the Regulations on application to the Local Secretary, Gallery of Arts, William Brown-street Liverpool.

JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.  
Liverpool, June, 1875.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY**

OPEN all the Year round, for the reception and sale of PICTURES, by celebrated Artists of the English and Continental Schools. Old Works are removed immediately.—Apply for particulars to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

**PALEOTECNIC GALLERY, 106, NEW BOND-STREET.**—THE EXHIBITION of High-class PICTURES by the Old Masters and Deceased British Artists, also a choice Collection of Statuary by French Artists, is now OPEN from 10 till 6.—Admission including Catalogue, 1s.

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Marion & Co. 22 and 24, Soho-square.

**GEOLOGY.—SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES on ROCKS and METALLIC MINERALS,** adapted to a Juvenile Audience, will be given by Professor TENANT, at his Residence, 149, STRAND, W.C., on August 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, at Ten a.m., and Three p.m. Terms: Half-a-guinea for the Course. To be followed by Six Lectures on PALEONTOLOGY, August 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, on the same terms.

**MISS GLYN'S SHAKSPERIAN READINGS.**

—MISS GLYN has the honour to announce that she is arranging for her AUTUMN and WINTER TOUR.—Letters to be addressed to her, care of Mr. Carter, 6, Hanover-square, London, W.

**MADAME BONNIGER** purposes Visiting SCOTLAND and the NORTH of ENGLAND in NOVEMBER, and will be happy to receive Communications from Secretaries of Literary Institutes in Scotland, or en route, with respect to SHAKSPERIAN READINGS and MUSICAL or other LECTURES.—4, Abingdon Villas, Kensington, London, W.

**MR. HENRY BLACKBURN** will LECTURE

in the South of England, in October; in Scotland and the North of England, in November and December next.

Subjects:—1. 'THE ART of POPULAR ILLUSTRATION,' illustrated with Diagrams and Specimens of the New Processes. 2. 'ART in AMERICA,' and the forthcoming Philadelphia Exhibition. 3. 'LIFE in ALGERIA,' or Sketching in Sunshine, with a series of Diagrams, occupying an area of 800 feet.—Address 'To the SECRETARY,' 210, Strand, London, W.C.

**NORFOLK and NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.**

At St. Andrew's Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1875, and Four Following Days, under the immediate patronage of Her most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN and the ROYAL FAMILY.

Principal Vocalists engaged:—Mlle. E. Albani, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mlle. Mathilda Enequist, Mlle. Anna de Belcois, Madame Pater, Miss Riquenez; Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Henry Guy, Henry J. Minns, J. L. Wadmore, and Signor Foli.

Conductor:—Sir JULIUS BENEDICT.

**MORNING.**—Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' and 'Hymn of Praise,' Spohr's 'God, Thou art Great,' selection from Pierson's 'Jerusalem,' Haydn's Imperial Mass, Sir W. S. Bennett's 'The Woman of Samaria,' and Handel's 'Messiah.'

**EVENING.**—Baudelocque's 'Fridolin,' Benedict's 'Legend of St. Cecilia,' Pastoral, and Finale from Symphony in C, Macfarren's Festival Overture, Cowen's Nocturne, Grand March from 'Joan of Arc,' and a new Overture, composed expressly for the occasion by W. T. Best, will be performed.

**THE BYRON MEMORIAL.**—At a PUBLIC MEETING, held in Willis's Rooms, on Friday, July 16th, the Right Hon. B. DISRAELI, M.P., in the Chair, it was moved by the Earl Stanhope, seconded by the Earl of Rosslin, and carried nem. con.:

"That an appeal be made to the public for Funds to carry out the proposal of the Byron Memorial Committee to erect a Statue of the Poet in some conspicuous place in the Metropolis."

President.

THE RIGHT HON. B. DISRAELI, M.P.

Committee.

Alfred Austin, Esq.  
Earl Stanhope.  
Earl of Rosslin.  
Viscount Barrington.  
Mr. Augustus Sala, Esq.  
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A. Baillie Cochrane, Esq., M.P.  
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Earl of Bradford.  
Sir Thomas Fairbairn, Bart.  
W. P. Frith, Esq., M.A.  
Earl of Malmesbury.  
William Cullen Bryant, Esq.

Cheques marked "Byron Memorial Fund," or Post-office Orders, should, in every instance, be sent to Messrs. Drummond, Charing-cross, and will invariably be acknowledged in the Times.

Amount subscribed, £1,031.

RICHARD EDGUMBE, Hon. Sec.  
Byron Memorial Committee.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL**

and COLLEGE.—SCHOLARSHIPS IN SCIENCE.

There will be an EXAMINATION in SEPTEMBER for an Open Scholarship of 100l. The Subjects are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology. The successful Candidate will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

In OCTOBER there will be an Examination in the same Subjects for the Preliminary Scientific Exhibition, open to Students of the Hospital of less than six months' standing.

For particulars apply to the WARDEN of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

**TWO OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.**

An EXAMINATION will be held at EXETER COLLEGE, Oxford, on THURSDAY October 14, and Following Days, for the purpose of filling up TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of the annual value of 50l., and tenable for Four Years during Residence. There is no limit of age for these Scholarships. The Examination will be in Biology, Chemistry, and Physics. Candidates will be expected to show proficiency in Two, at least, of these Subjects. The Questions will be limited to the matters specified in the Science Directory issued by the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, for the First Stage, or Elementary Course, in the following Subjects:—1. Theoretical Mechanics; 2. Acoustics, Light, and Heat; 3. Electricity and Magnetism; 4. Inorganic Chemistry; 5. Organic Chemistry; 6. Geology; 7. Biology; 8. Animal Physiology; 9. Zoology; 10. Botany.

The Scholars elected will be required to Read for Honours in Biology in the School of Natural Science. Candidates who are already Matriculated Members of the University must have passed Responsions, or the equivalent Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Candidates who are not Matriculated will not be examined in Classics at the time; but the successful Candidates will not be formally Elected and admitted to Residence until they have given evidence of ability to pass Responsions, or have passed the above-named equivalent Examination.

Candidates are requested to communicate with the Rector before October 7, and to call on him, between 5 and 7 and 8 and 9 p.m., on Wednesday, October 12.

**UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.**

**METROPOLITAN CENTRES FOR GIRLS.**—The next Cambridge Local Examination for Senior and Junior Candidates will begin DECEMBER 12. Forms of Entry will be issued in August, and must be returned by October 10, to the Hon. Local Sec.—London, Mrs. W. C. BURBURY, 10, St. George's Terrace, Queen's-gate, S.W.; Bayswater, Miss E. A. MANRING, 35, Blomfield-road, W.; Blackheath, Miss J. E. LEWIS, Morelands, St. John's-park, S.E.; Islington, Mrs. J. L. BUNDEY, 15, Canonbury-park North, N.; Sydenham, Mrs. O. ARSILL BARRY, School Lane, S.E.—The next Oxford Local Examination for Senior and Junior Candidates will begin MAY 25, 1876. Regulations and other information can be obtained by writing to the Hon. Local Sec., London Centre, Miss YERDON, 50, Carlton-hill, N.W.

**THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE,**

SPRING GROVE, ISLEWORTH, W.

Founded under the auspices of the late Richard Cobden; Inaugurated July 10, 1867, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

English, French, and German taught to every Boy, in addition to Mathematics, Classics, and Natural Science. Each Boy has a separate Bed-room.  
Terms, 50 and 90 Guineas. A reduction of Five Guineas each for Brothers.  
THE NEXT TERM commences September 15th. Examination for Scholarships September 15th.  
Apply to the Head Master, H. R. LADELL, M.A.

Now ready,  
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YORK PLACE, PORTMAN-SQUARE (late 45 and 46, Bedford-square). Founded 1870. Incorporated 1880.

The Session 1875-76 will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 14.

TWO ABBOTT SCHOLARSHIPS will be awarded by Open Competition. Candidates to send their names to the Secretary before September 20.

Prospectuses, with Particulars of Scholarships, Boarding, &c., may be had at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

**ROYAL INDIAN CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL.**—In the recent open Competition for admission to the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, NINE CANDIDATES prepared by the Rev. Dr. WRIGHT were examined, all of whom "QUALIFIED," and Six of them were successful in passing.

—Address 67, High-street, Clapham, S.W.

**SCIENCE SCHOOL, CHESTER COLLEGE.**

Presidents—The BISHOPS of CHESTER and MANCHESTER.

Hon. Sec.—The Rev. T. E. ESPIN, Chancellor of Chester.

Principal—The Rev. J. M. ORRITCHEY, LL.D.

The ordinary Course includes English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing, Chemistry (Practical and Analytical), Physics, and Natural History, constituting an admirable Preparation for the Universities, for the Naval, Military, and Civil Service Examinations, as well as for Manufacture, Agriculture, or Commercial Purposes.

The College is delightfully situated; good Cricket Ground, separate Sleeping Apartments.

NEXT TERM commences TUESDAY, August 3.

For further Particulars, address Rev. Dr. ORRITCHEY, The College, Chester.

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Course of Studies, that of the Public Schools. Scholarships tenable at the Schools and at the Universities.

Boards are received by the Masters.

The School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, September 6.

For full information apply to the Secretary, Mr. F. KINGDOM, 18, Devonshire-place, Clapham, Birkenhead.

**GROVE HOUSE SCHOOL, TOTTENHAM.**—AN

EXAMINATION for THREE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14, will be held in DECEMBER. The School Course is arranged to suit the London Matriculation and the Entrance Examination at Trinity College, Cambridge. Credit will be given for general proficiency in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, or for special excellence in any one of these subjects.—For particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER.

\* Of 50 Pupils who have passed Examinations at the University of London, under the New Charter, 31 were placed in the First Division, and 19 took Honours.

**SEFTON HOUSE, WEST DERBY,**

near LIVERPOOL.

The Misses ACKERLEY will resume the duties of their School on WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1875.

**TUITION.—SEA-SIDE.—A CLERGYMAN,**

M.A. Camb., experienced in TUITION, and taking about Ten Pupils, will have FREE VACATIONS in September. Age, 10 to 15. Terms, 50 and 100 guineas.—Address Rev. J. BUCHANAN, Ramsgate.

**FRANCE.—PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR GENTLEMEN,**

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**ARMY EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER, 1875.**—

Thorough and rapid Preparation for the above. CLASSES will OPEN in SEPTEMBER. Special attention paid to those who failed previously. The Principal is assisted by thoroughly experienced Tutors.—Dr. HEINEMANN, Scientific Club, 7, Savile-row, W., London.

**DR. HEINEMANN'S LECTURES for 1875 and**

1876.—Secretaries of Institutes, please to apply for Dr. HEINEMANN'S LECTURE-PROGRAMME, now ready, containing sixteen different Subjects, Literary, Social, and Scientific.—Dr. HEINEMANN, Scientific Club, 7, Savile-row, London. Dr. HEINEMANN continues to TEACH GERMAN in superior Schools.

**MATRICULATION.—UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—A Course of PRIVATE and CLASS LESSONS, under the Direction of PHILIP MAGNUS, B.Sc., B.A., will commence early in SEPTEMBER.—Address 2, Portico-down, W.

**NOTICE.—E. J. FRANCIS & CO., Printing**

Contractors, Wine Office-court, E.C., and Took's-court, E.C., are now prepared to submit ESTIMATES and enter into CONTRACTS for LETTER-PRESS PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY.

**LOVE'S CATALOGUE OF RARE ETCHINGS**

and ENGRAVINGS, by the most esteemed Ancient and Modern Masters, forwarded by post for two penny stamps.—21, Bunhill-row, London. Established above Sixty Years.





## Minerals.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS** will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at his Great Rooms, 22, King-street, Covent-garden, on **TUESDAY**, August 21, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, an **Extensive and Valuable COLLECTION of MINERALS**, the Property of a Gentleman, comprising choice examples of most of the known species, including the specimens of Gold, Silver, Copper, Nickel, and other Metals; also beautiful Rock Crystals, and Crystallized Minerals, together with select Polished Specimens.

On view the afternoon prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

## Books from the Library of an Irish Clergyman.

## MESSRS.

**SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on **TUESDAY**, August 2, at 1 o'clock precisely, a **SELECTION of BOOKS** from the Library of an Irish Clergyman, comprising many curious Works, among which will be found Bibles, Latin and Italian, and a large quantity of Testaments in various Languages, together with a large number of the most interesting Family and Public Subjects, collected and bound in 10 vols. folio, an exceedingly rare collection—Ware's Antiquities of Ireland, by Harris, 1 copy—Stafford, Facsimile Edition, 3 copies; also, later Editions of some—Boswell's Works with MS. Notes in the handwriting of Melancthon—Smith's Cox's, Waterford, and the rare History of Kerry, 4 copies—Works on Witchcraft, Demonology, Conjuring, Magic, Mountebanks, &c.—Rhomboides, Savaria, Heineken, Glushtad, with fine plates—O'Brien, Round Towers of Ireland—Synodal Minutes—and many Rare Tracts and Works on Ireland, &c.

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues had.

The Valuable Collection of Prints and Drawings of the late **EDWARD WYNHAM, Esq.**, the late **R. RIDDELL, Esq.**, and **H. WRIGHT, Esq.**, deceased.

## MESSRS.

**SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on **TUESDAY**, August 10, and following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the valuable **COLLECTION of PRINTS and DRAWINGS** collected by the late **EDWARD WYNHAM, Esq.** of Bradford, square, comprising Drawings in Water Colours and Sepia, by Front, Rowlandson, Varley, Wright, O'Connell, Bartlett, Allom, Wilkie, Hayter, and other Artists—Memorial Portraits of Celebrated Ladies, after Joshua Reynolds, with some Engravings and other Engravings; to which are added, the **COLLECTIONS of PRINTS** of the late **R. RIDDELL, Esq.**, and **H. WRIGHT, Esq.**, and of various other Artists, including English and Foreign Portraits—Specimens from the Graver of Hoyer, Lucas Van Leyden, Holiar, Rembrandt, R. Morgan, G. Rossini, Houbraeken, Vertue, Hogarth, Woollett, Watson, and other eminent Engravers—and numerous fine Modern Engravings.

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## MESSRS.

**SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE**, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works Illustrative of the Fine Arts, will **SELL** by **AUCTION**, at their House, No. 13, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C., on **FRIDAY**, August 12, and following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the extremely brilliant and valuable **COLLECTION of ENGLISH PATTERNS and PROOFS**, formed by **JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.** of Belmont, comprising the rarest and most beautiful examples, in gold and silver, and the extensive Collection of the Royal House of Hanover also, dating from George I., some being unique, and many of which only two or three specimens are known, and including Anglo-Indian and other rare and beautiful Patterns and Proofs, of great beauty and rarity—handsome Walnut-Wood Cabinets, &c.

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Valuable and Important Libraries of the late **GEORGE ORMEROD, Esq.**, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A., &c., and of his Son, the late **Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON ORMEROD, M.A.**

## MESSRS.

**SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE** have received instructions from the Trustee and Executor, to **SELL** by **AUCTION**, on **MONDAY**, August 14, and Four following Days, at 1 o'clock each day, the valuable and important **LIBRARIES** of the late **GEORGE ORMEROD, Esq.**, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A., &c. Author of 'The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester,' 'Parliamentary History of the County Palatine and City of Chester,' &c., and of his Son, the late **Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON ORMEROD, M.A.**, of Brasenose College, Oxford, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Rector of Redenhall with Harleston, in Norfolk; comprising the Works of the best English Divines—County Histories (many on large paper)—Works on Heraldry, Genealogy, and Antiquities—English and Foreign History and Biography—Voyages and Travels—Privately Printed Books—Publications of the Record Commission—Law Books—Literature, and Standard Works in all Classes of Literature, mostly in choice bindings, removed from Seabury-park, near Chesham.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues on receipt of four stamps.

**THE EDINBURGH REVIEW**, No. 289, JULY, is just published.

## Contents.

- I. LIFE and WORKS of THORVALDSEN.
- II. Sir H. S. MAINE on EARLY INSTITUTIONS.
- III. MENCIUS.
- IV. EDUCATION of the CHILDREN of the STATE.
- V. THE WORKS of THOMAS LOVE PEACOCK.
- VI. PHYSIOLOGICAL INFLUENCE of ALCOHOL.
- VII. GEORGE'S LIFE of MURCHISON.
- VIII. THE EARLY KINGS of NORWAY.
- IX. LUCREZIA BORGIA.
- X. ENGLAND and RUSSIA in the EAST.

London: Longmans and Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW**, No. 277, is published THIS DAY.

## Contents.

- I. THE FIRST STEWART in ENGLAND.
- II. JAMAICA.
- III. VIRGIL in the MIDDLE AGES.
- IV. BALLOONS and VOYAGES in the AIR.
- V. The "THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS."
- VI. FALCONRY in the BRITISH ISLES.
- VII. MEMOIRS of COUNT DE SÉGUR—More about Napoleon.
- VIII. TENNYSON'S "QUEEN MARY."
- IX. CHURCH LAW and CHURCH PROSPECTS.

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**THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.**

Contents for AUGUST.

1. "SUPERNATURAL RELIGION." By Professor Lightfoot. V. PAPIAS of HIERAPOLIS.
2. THE ADVANCE NOTE: What it is, and Why it Ought to be Abolished. By Thomas Brassey, M.P.
3. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC MARRIAGE LAWS: from a Roman Catholic Point of View. By Canon Todd.
4. SAXON STUDIES. By Julian Hawthorne. VI. TYPES CIVIL and UNOIVL.
5. THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS. By F. W. Rowwell.
6. CARLO CATTANEO. By Jessie White Mario.
7. INSTITUTIONS and their INMATES. By H. L. Symonds.
8. THE LIBERAL PARTY and the ROMAN CATHOLIC. By Arthur Arnold.
9. NOTES of an INDIAN JOURNEY. By M. E. Grant Duff, M.P.

Strahan & Co. Paternoster-row.

**FRASER'S MAGAZINE**, No. LXVIII., AUGUST.

## Contents.

- The Blue Jackets and Marines of the Royal Navy.  
Old Rings and Seals.  
Impressions of Madeira in 1875. By W. Longman, Esq., F.G.S.  
The International Working Men's Association.—Part II.  
German Home Life—6. Dress and Amusements.  
What was Primitive Christianity?  
The Kingdom of Burma. In 1875.  
Remarks on a Recent Irish Election.  
Armin, the Liberator of Germany.  
Artist and Critic.

London: Longmans and Co.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE**, for AUGUST, 1875, No. DCCXVII. Price 2s. 6d.

## Contents.

- THE STATE of the FRENCH ARMY.  
NAN: a Summer Scene.  
RIVER and Sea.  
Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers—Etchings on the Loire—Etchings on the Moselle—Life on the Upper Thames—Taunt's Map and Guide to the Thames.  
THE DILEMMA. Part IV.  
THE SWINEHERD of GADARA.  
MY SWAN-SONG.  
Θάλασσα! Θάλασσα!  
REVIEW of the SESSION.

W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

## NOBLE'S STATUE OF EARL DERBY.

## SEE

**THE ART JOURNAL**, for AUGUST (price 2s. 6d.), which contains the following

## Lino Engravings.

- I. GOLD. After A. H. Tourner.
- II. YOUNG SHEPHERDESSES of the ABRUZZI. After P. Michetti.
- III. THE EARL OF DERBY. After M. Noble.

## Literary Contents.

- Studies and Sketches by Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A. Illustrated.  
Annals of Glass. By F. R. Conder.  
Mural Decorations and the Westminster Frescoes.  
Savoy Homes of England. By S. C. Hall and L. Jewitt. Illustrated.  
Testimonial Candelabrum. Illustrated.  
Michetti's 'The Insect.' Illustrated.  
Chinese Forelaid. By Capt. J. H. Lawrence-Archer. Illustrated.  
Art at Home and Abroad. Obituary. Reviews, &c.  
London: Virtue & Co. Ivy-lane; and all Booksellers.

**THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE.**

Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B. F.R.S.

## Contents for AUGUST.

- MAP of the COUNTRIES between KASHMIR and PANJKORAH. By E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S.  
MAP of the OLENEK, illustrating Czekanowski's Explorations.  
DISCOVERY of the COBBES of the CONGO. (Clements R. Markham.)  
THE OLENEK EXPEDITION, 1875-76.  
RUSSIAN TRANS-CASPIAN MANŒUVRES.  
DARDISTAN. (E. G. Ravenstein.)  
THE LOWER LANDES. (Horace St. John.)  
THE SCIENTIFIC WORK of the ARCTIC EXPEDITION.  
SIGN-POSTS on OCEAN'S HIGHWAY—Mountains. (H. P. Malet.)  
REVIEWS.  
CARTOGRAPHY—LOG-BOOK NOTES—CORRESPONDENCE.  
PROCEEDINGS of GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETIES at HOME and ABROAD.  
BIBLIOGRAPHY.  
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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875.

## LITERATURE

*Recollections of Colonel de Gonneville.* Published by his Daughter, the Countess de Mirabeau. With an Introductory Sketch by General Baron Ambert. Edited, from the French, by Charlotte M. Yonge. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE purport of this book cannot be better described than by extracting the following passage from the introductory chapter: "M. de Gonneville's military recollections are not written with any artistic or scientific view. He confines himself to a simple narrative of the events of his military life, and passes by everything that has no connexion with the service." Of a noble Norman family, his father was, at the outbreak of the Revolution, Lieutenant of the King at Caen, and, after narrowly escaping death at the hands of a mob, emigrated during 1792. The subject of this narrative, then nine years old, and his mother were left behind, and, as they were reduced to poverty, spent some years in the hut of a fisherman, on the banks of the Seine, near Rouen. This hut, being unlikely to attract observation, was frequently used by the Royalist chiefs as a place of meeting, and, when only eleven years old, young Aymar de Gonneville, in the disguise of a peasant, carried some important despatches. So well did he execute his dangerous and difficult task that, during the next two years, he was frequently employed on weighty missions. In 1801 his father returned to France, and in 1804, being nearly twenty-one, and of the class which would be called upon by the Conscription in that year, Aymar anticipated the summons, and entered the military service as private in the 20th Chasseurs à Cheval. Furnished with good introductions, he joined his regiment at Saint-Brieuc. However, not one of the officers to whom he had been recommended was present. The Staff had gone to Paris for the Emperor's coronation, and the regiment was broken up into detachments. Nothing daunted, Aymar, who had always had a great inclination for a soldier's life, set earnestly to work to master his drill and duties as well as to conquer the disgust which he conceived at his associates, some of whom must, according to his account, have been unmitigated ruffians. Being able to ride pretty well before he joined, he soon was in a position to take his place in the ranks, and, at the end of six months, he was made corporal. A month later he became sergeant, and immediately after, at the request of one of his relations, M. d'Avenay, Colonel of the 6th Cuirassiers, he was granted a commission as sub-lieutenant in that regiment. His new corps was at that time in Italy, where he proceeded to join it:—

"When I joined the 6th Cuirassiers, the body of sub-officers was much superior to that of officers. The latter, though very brave men, were without education, and had not the least idea of manners or conventionalities. With the exception of La Nougarede, De Tilly, and myself, all the officers were no longer young men."

It would be impossible to follow, in a notice of this sort, the career of our hero through all its vicissitudes. We shall, therefore, confine

ourselves to touching on those portions of the book only which serve to illustrate the nature and composition of the French army at that time, and the most striking personal adventures in this modestly written but stirring narrative. Going back a little, we may mention that when De Gonneville joined the 20th Chasseurs, the regiment was commanded by an officer who

"had not a penny of private fortune, and spent a thousand a year; so his poor regiment was his farm, and he squeezed it in every possible way, without any regard for justice. Afterwards an inquiry took place, orders were given for his arrest and trial; but he made his escape, and no news was ever heard of him till the very day of the battle of Jena, when he rejoined his regiment with a perfectly regular order to resume the command. A few minutes afterwards a shot carried off his head."

The first battle which De Gonneville witnessed was that of Caldiero, in which, however, his regiment was not under fire. The next morning, when feeling for the enemy,

"I found myself for the first time on a field of battle. It was literally covered with the dead, which, in spite of the shrinking of our horses, they were obliged to tread under foot. We halted every moment, and in a hollow road where we stopped, besides the corpses beneath my horse's feet, there were others on the hedges on each side, so close to me that I could have touched them. They were perfectly naked, and their hideous wounds visible; those at the bottom of the road had been mutilated and crushed by the wheels of the artillery. Their hair generally stood on end, and their faces were dreadful. I confess that this sight very much cooled my martial ardour, and my hair made some small imitation of the above mentioned."

De Gonneville was fortunate in his soldier-servant, a man named Jouette, about forty years of age, a veteran of several campaigns, and fond of horses:—

"Jouette was a living instance of a particular type, and deserves to have his portrait drawn. . . . He was the nephew of a major who had left the regiment two years before, and he had always refused the promotion he deserved for his excellent conduct. Brave, gentle, of an honesty equal to any trials, his respect for his superiors was a kind of worship; he might be said to be an ideal soldier. He had a house and a small property in the Aube, bringing in twenty-four pounds a year, and he left the whole enjoyment of it in the hands of his sister, the widow of a man who had dissipated her property. He lived upon nothing but his pay, and put by anything I gave him. If an officer of the regiment of any rank at all had appeared on parade with his arms and saddlery smarter than mine or his horse better groomed, Jouette would have been inconsolable; but he never exposed himself to this vexation, and I was literally compelled, before going on parade, to submit to his inspection."

From Italy De Gonneville marched with his regiment to the north of Germany, and, at the beginning of February, 1807, found himself in cantonments near Thorn. He was sent on a foraging expedition with a detachment of twenty-three men, and his instructions were to send off each waggon as it was loaded under the escort of two or three men:—

"It followed from this that I had no military precaution to take. . . . Besides, when we crossed at Thorn, we had been told that the line of our advanced posts was eleven leagues to the front."

Nevertheless, at the first village he received information that two hours previously it had been visited by some Prussian Dragoons. On this De Gonneville at once ordered his men to

fall in, and rode out to reconnoitre. Suddenly a Cuirassier announced the approach of the enemy. True enough, a party of thirty Hussars, followed by a squadron of Dragoons, was close at hand. De Gonneville's position was desperate, for the Prussians occupied the only road by which he could reach his cantonments. He, however, did not hesitate, and resolved to try and cut his way through:—

"I said a word to my Cuirassiers, made them draw swords, and charged at once. One thing came into my mind at this very serious moment. We had our cloaks, and, from a distance, they had taken us for Dragoons because of our helmets; for the enemy's cavalry, coming from Culmsee, where they had spent the night, had watched our progress ever since we entered the plain. . . . Now some weeks since a division of Dragoons, the division Milhaud, had had two or three unfortunate affairs that had discredited this body in the eyes of the enemy, and gave them a confident expectation that they would, any way, have an easy victory. But, in drawing swords, my men threw back the right side of the cloak over the shoulder, discovering their cuirasses, and Cuirassiers had a colossal reputation. So I observed a very distinct movement of hesitation in the head of the column; some Hussars moved to the rear, and this put their troop in disorder; besides, they were coming up without keeping their ranks. The two Dragoons with the officer I have mentioned fired at me and missed me. I wounded one of them, and passed on. We came to the Hussars, and literally passed over them. I do not think that four of them were left on their horses, they were so overthrown by us and each other. We met the head of the Dragoons just as they were entering on the bridge. They were so closely compacted together as naturally to form an obstacle which it was difficult to pass, considering the depth of the column, and they found themselves stopped by us, while we, having no resource but to regain the road, made a desperate resistance. . . . I pressed my horse as much as I could without cruelty. He penetrated into their ranks, and, for one moment, I saw the senior sergeant by me; but we two were alone, and he soon fell. . . . While I was still in the midst of the turmoil, striking and guarding more with the hilt than the blade, I did not receive a single scratch."

We have not room to recount the rest of this episode in the author's own words. Suffice it to say, he extricated himself from the throng, rode down a Prussian sergeant who tried to stop him, forced his way up a steep bank, in doing which he was struck in the side by a pistol bullet, and dashed off towards cantonments. He was pursued, and his horse, falling, was overtaken, surrounded, and forced to surrender; and small blame to him for doing so, seeing that his sword was broken. In the excitement of the moment some of the Dragoons wished to kill him, but an officer whom he had wounded, a Count von Moltke, and the sergeant whom he had ridden down, saved him. A little while after a soldier attempted to deprive him of his epaulette, but a Hussar whom he had wounded pushed the man away, explaining that, as he had been wounded by De Gonneville, he had a claim to be the latter's protector. During the short captivity which ensued—for he was soon exchanged—both officers and men treated him with the greatest kindness and courtesy, the Count Moltke above mentioned lending him three Friedrichs, and showing himself a model of chivalry. In this skirmish between De Gonneville and twenty-three Cuirassiers on the one side, and 150 of the enemy on the other, De Gonneville's sword was not only broken, but hacked all over, and he received seven bullets in his

cloak. The struggle lasted half-an-hour, and twenty of the Cuirassiers, all wounded, were captured, the Prussians having a much larger number of wounded. Not only did De Gonneville bear himself manfully in fight, but when in captivity he showed the greatest sympathy with his men, and the utmost anxiety to alleviate their sufferings. This affair got him great credit, and though junior sub lieutenant but one in his regiment, he was soon after promoted to lieutenant in the same corps. At the battle of Heilsberg he saved the life of his colonel and relation, D'Avenay, who in gratitude, when shortly after promoted to the rank of general of brigade, named De Gonneville his aide-de-camp. In 1808, the brigade commanded by D'Avenay was ordered to Spain, and at Mayence was reviewed by the Emperor. He was much pleased with its appearance:—

"His face expressed satisfaction and good humour. He was on foot, as usual with him on these occasions, having General d'Avenay with him, and talking to him, followed by all his suite. All at once the General left the Emperor, rushed to me, tore me from my horse rather than let me dismount, dragged me to the Emperor, and presented me to him with an emotion I shall never forget, asking for the rank of captain for me. The Emperor remained a moment with his eyes fixed upon me, then he turned to the Prince of Neuchâtel, chief of the Staff of the army, who followed him with a note-book in his hand; he told him, 'Mark M. de Gonneville as captain.' I think no music ever sounded so pleasant in my ear. I was not twenty-five years old yet, and hardly four years had elapsed since I had been in the ranks as a private soldier. I gave my name to the Prince de Neuchâtel, and he wrote it down in his note-book, giving me a gracious bow, and saying, 'Sir, you are a captain.'"

Some interesting details of the forcing of the road over the Somo Sierra by the troops under the Emperor in person on the advance to Madrid are given. The resistance was at first formidable, and the Emperor ordered Colonel Piré to reconnoitre, and ascertain whether anything could be accomplished by a charge of cavalry through the gorge:—

"Piré went off at a gallop, was received by musketry, and returned with a rather too much scared appearance, telling him aloud it was impossible. The speech and manner of saying it put the Emperor in such a rage that he struck at M. de Piré with his whip, and the blow was only escaped by a quick movement in retreat."

The picked French troops of Napoleon's army were inspired by a feeling of honour worthy of the most chivalrous times. An instance of this is recorded by Colonel de Gonneville. His general had been mortally wounded at the passage of the Piave. Twenty-five Grenadiers of the 62nd Regiment were ordered to carry the General to Treviso. They were sulky at being sent to the rear when their regiment was going into action:—

"We had three long leagues to go at mid-day in great heat. The Grenadiers relieved one another by turns, marching quietly, with the greatest carefulness when carrying their load, making no complaints of the weight, or of the heat of the sun, or of the dust that blinded them. They performed their duty conscientiously; but, from their silence and the dejection of their looks, it was easy to see that they regretted the danger from which they were removed."

Their task accomplished, General d'Avenay, thoughtful of others in the midst of his sufferings, desired his aide-de-camp to give the Grenadiers some money. They unanimously refused to accept the 16*l.* offered them,—

"and it was not without a long contest, having persuaded them that the General would be pained and wounded by their refusal, having called them my comrades and friends, and shaken their hands, that I managed to overcome their resistance, and they took it, leaving me with the feeling that it was condescension on their part."

The aide-de-camp, by the General's desire, ordered them a dinner, for which they expressed their thanks:—

"A few minutes afterwards, I saw them altogether in conversation in the court. I went down to know what they were waiting for, and I learnt that they had considered that honour would not allow them to sit down at table while their comrades were fighting."

This time they were inflexible, and they could only be prevailed upon to take with them on their return to the field of battle a few loaves and bottles of wine. "They started at once. It was five in the evening, and probably they had not eaten since the night before." When we find that he possessed such soldiers as these, we cease to be astonished at Napoleon's feats.

In the autumn of 1813, De Gonneville found himself at Hamburg with Marshal Davoust's army, commanding as senior captain a provisional regiment of Cuirassiers, which he had to organize and drill. His difficulties, and the straits to which Napoleon was at that time reduced, may be imagined when we mention with what materials he had to work. Of the officers, some were near the age of retirement, and many had come from the Gendarmerie. With the exception of a very few privates, and the sergeants and corporals, the men were all raw recruits. He had to appoint the regimental staff, and had no horses. Till the latter were provided, he pushed on the organization of the corps and foot drill with such success that in two months' time he had achieved marvellous success. At length, one morning he received an order to take over 120 horses with their saddlery, and send the 1st squadron next day, at 6 A.M., to man the outposts on a line eighteen miles from Hamburg. His consternation may be imagined. The horses

"had never been ridden or even saddled, and probably not one of them had ever had anything but a snaffle in his mouth before. These were the horses we had to get in order in twenty-four hours and march with them, ridden by men, nine-tenths of whom had never touched a horse or worn a cuirass except at the reviews on foot."

The word "impossible" was, however, not to be found in the French military vocabulary at that time, and French soldiers learn their work sooner than those of any other nation in the world. De Gonneville employed the short time left him to the best advantage, and with much difficulty got the horses saddled and bridled, and the men one by one hoisted on to them. However, in passing the guards, who presented arms, he was seized with the unlucky idea of drawing swords to acknowledge the compliment. Then occurred a most ludicrous incident. The noise of drawing swords frightened the horses so much "that they started off like a flight of pigeons, jumping about in all directions, and getting rid of their riders, most of whom threw themselves on the ground, when they might have held on longer." Still such was De Gonneville's energy that in two hours' time he had got men and horses together again and made a fresh start, this time without a mishap.

We could go on for ever giving extracts which enable one to view the grand army from behind the scenes, and illustrate the noble character of the subject of these memoirs. We have, however, already exceeded our limits, and can, therefore, only advise all who come across this imperfect notice to read the book themselves. They will not regret doing so, for the recollections of Col. de Gonneville are as exciting as Lever's military novels, and possess, moreover, the advantage of being a valuable contribution to the history of the great war.

*The Poetics of Aristotle.* Vahlen's Text, with Notes by the Rev. Edward Moore, B.D. (Parker & Co.)

Books as well as men are said to have their fates. Aristotle's *Poetics*, we suppose, are very little read just at present in this country, yet there was a time, towards the close of the last century, when Oxford alone produced three distinct editions of the book; the last of the three being the splendid and, in its way, invaluable edition of Tyrwhitt. Tyrwhitt was long deemed a sort of final authority; we find his work reprinted over and over again by the Clarendon Press, and holding its place in academical estimation as long as the *Poetics* continued to be a recognized subject of University study. Strange to say, a time came when Oxford practically forgot the very existence of the *Poetics*; still more strange is it that the fit of oblivion occurred during the very period rendered memorable in German philology by the *Katharsis* controversy, and the many contributions to the criticism and better knowledge of the book which we owe to Spengel, Vahlen, Teichmüller, and other workers in the same field. It is satisfactory, therefore, to see that a conservative reaction at Oxford has brought the *Poetics* back to their former position of prominence. In thus returning to its old love, the University wishes apparently to show that its interests are not so stereotyped and so insular as the outside observer is apt to think. We confess to some doubt, however, as to whether it was a very wise step to put such a book on a regulation list of "books to be got up" by the less advanced body of students. In these days we cannot read the *Poetics* in the old uncritical fashion; we find at every turn difficulties previously unsuspected, and—to judge from the discussions among scholars—still a puzzle for the best of us. If a respectable school edition of such a book is possible, we shall probably have to exercise our patience and wait some time for its appearance.

Mr. Moore seems to have undertaken the *Poetics* without counting the cost, as though a little book could not necessitate much trouble or preliminary study. It must be said to his credit that he is aware of the deplorable state of the text, and sees that this is a point which a modern expositor cannot ignore; he accordingly occupies considerable space with critical remarks, and, moreover, misses no opportunity of proclaiming his dissent from Vahlen, whose text he reproduces with the warning that "it offers a singular example of adherence almost servile to the Parisian MS., even in places where it is manifestly corrupt, combined with a reckless audacity of conjectural alteration in others scarcely to be paralleled in any other edition." These be brave words! The kind



of courage, however, which they evince is soon discovered. Mr. Moore's right to be heard on such matters may be inferred from his note on a passage where Aristotle states the grounds on which the Dorians claim the honour of being the first inventors of comedy:—*οἱ μὲν γὰρ κόμας τὰς περιουκίδας καλεῖν φασίν, Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ δῆμους.*

This reading is that of the MSS., and of Tyrwhitt, Hermann, Bekker, Ritter,—in fact, of all printed texts anterior to (we believe) 1865. Vahlen retains it in his recent edition, though he once preferred a modern conjecture mainly due to Spengel, *αὐτοὶ* and *Ἀθηναῖοις*. Now let us see what the Oxford editor has to say: "Formerly Vahlen read (with all other edd.) *αὐτοὶ* and *Ἀθηναῖοις*. He assigns no reason for the present change, which seems purely conjectural." In plain English, our editor does not know what is conjecture and what is not. Before falling foul of Vahlen, and talking of his "reckless audacity," it might surely be as well to learn something of the art of which Vahlen has been for years an acknowledged master.

Mr. Moore's commentary is largely made up of remarks designed to illustrate the general principles of literary criticism, as formulated from time to time by Aristotle. His citations from, or references to, modern writers are, as a rule, fairly pertinent, and will, no doubt, prove instructive and useful to the class of readers to whom he addresses himself. We cannot equally commend the historical and grammatical element in the notes, which, from faults of omission and commission combined, strikes us as being far from satisfactory. While professing to give the best results of recent German research, Mr. Moore is too often content to retail Ritter, a scholar wanting not only in judgment, but also in knowledge of Aristotle's style and forms of language. But many of the misconceptions in Mr. Moore's volume would seem to be of home growth. We hardly think Ritter would support him in his view that the line in the *Odyssey*, *νῦν δὲ μ' ἐὼν ὀλίγος τε καὶ οὐτάρανδς καὶ ἀειδὴς* [*sc. ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλῶσεν*], is to be translated by "I [*sic*] being few in number and naught, and of no comeliness"; as though *ὀλίγος* necessarily meant "few," and as though Polyphemus described *himself* in these unflattering terms. The notes on ch. xxi., where Aristotle discusses the metaphorical uses of words, give us a lively notion of the perplexities into which an English editor may fall, notwithstanding the newest lights of German erudition. It would appear that the expression *τῶν ἀνάλογον* is a difficulty: "it seems necessary to alter it, either with Hermann into *τῶν ἀναλόγων*, or with Ritter into *τὸ ἀνάλογον*,"—a statement which makes us anxious to know what we are to do with *ταῖς ἀνάλογον* in the parallel in *Rhet.* iii. 6, and whether we are to consider the Berlin Index prematurely antiquated. The whole place, indeed, seems to be mined with difficulties. Aristotle is commonly supposed to proceed in some such way as this:—We speak of old age as a "sunset" or "evening" on the strength of a tacitly assumed proportion: as old age is to life, so is evening to the day. We may make things clearer, however, by a variety of devices. Sometimes, in lieu of the real thing meant (*ἀνθ' οὗ λέγει, i.e., old age*), we speak of the "evening of life," softening the metaphor by the explanatory addition (*πορο-*

*τιθέσιν*) of the second term of the proportion, the natural correlate of the first (*πρὸς ὃ ἐστίν*). This is what ought to be involved in the curt summary, *ἐνίστε προστιθέσιν, ἀνθ' οὗ λέγει, πρὸς ὃ ἐστίν*, on which our editor observes:—

"If we retain these words, we may perhaps expand thus, *προστιθέσιν* [*τὸ ἀνθ' οὗ λέγει* (the proper word), [*πρὸς τῷ*] *πρὸς ὃ ἐστίν* (in addition to the word to which it is related or compared), *e.g., they not only say 'the evening of life,' but 'old age the evening of life.'* . . . Ritter supposes *πρὸς ὃ ἐστίν* to be an interpolation expegegetic of *ἀνθ' οὗ λέγει*, and would explain: "Sometimes they add the name of the thing instead of which (*τὸ ἀνθ' οὗ λέγει*) they are [literally, he is] employing another term by metaphor." The explanation is the same in either case."

To return to Aristotle's text. Sometimes, he says in effect, we may modify a metaphor by means of a negative qualification or epithet. Thus, if we call a shield a "cup" from the resemblance of the two things in shape, we may avoid confusion by speaking of it as a "wineless cup" (*φιᾶλη δύουος*). This tiresome passage Mr. Moore does not attempt to elucidate; he apparently thinks it enough to give us a couple of lines of note on the words: *ἐστὶ δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τοῦτ' ἡ μεταφορᾶς χρῆσθαι καὶ ἄλλως, προσαγορεύσαντα τὸ ἄλλότριον ἀποφῆσαι τῶν οἰκείων τι*,—which he explains by a somewhat nebulous and inexact translation:—"In speaking of the borrowed word to deny of it some of the qualities belonging to it in its proper sense."

The notes which we have just examined relate to a single chapter, but it would be easy, if it were worth while, to find their match from other parts of the commentary. The book, in fact, has on the face of it the stamp of haste. But there is as yet no royal road to a knowledge of the Poetics; it is a mere truism to say that some considerable gift of patience and scholarship is required to make anything of them, and that good intentions are not sufficient to qualify a man to edit such a book. Mr. Moore's talk about the "latest results" of German research comes to very little indeed; the promise was, no doubt, easier to make than to keep, but the performance ought to have been infinitely better to justify it. Now that the Universities are supposed to be on their best behaviour, it is not encouraging to see that the first Oxford edition of the Poetics since Tyrwhitt's day is a school book, and a poor specimen of its kind.

#### WINE.

*The Wines of the World.* By Henry Vizetelly. (Ward, Lock & Tyler.)

IN spite of the flood of literature upon wine which has been poured out upon us of late years, the antiquated quartos of Barry and Henderson and the compact octavo of Cyrus Redding still remain text-books. We must not, however, omit to mention a later work which professes to enlighten the uninitiated, and is entitled, 'The Origin, Nature, and Use of Wine.' It embodies a mass of matter which had previously to be hunted up in the Proceedings of learned Societies, in books and pamphlets of French and German origin, all treating of viticulture in general and the chemistry of wine in particular.

Mr. Vizetelly filled the somewhat difficult and thankless office of expert and British

juror at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873; but it is perfectly clear that amongst the twenty thousand samples which taxed to the uttermost the palates, heads, and stomachs of the jurors, the really grand European wines were not represented. No doubt the growers acted discreetly in not submitting produce of acknowledged merit to such an ordeal. Mr. Vizetelly is personally familiar with the wine-producing districts of France, Germany, and Austria; and although we find in his book no startling revelations and no notices of the more modern treatment to which troublesome and diseased wines are subjected by the grower, yet he has collected in the two hundred closely-printed pages of his little volume much valuable information, and imparts it in a clear and intelligible manner. With reference to the wines of Spain and Portugal, the remarks suggest a suspicion of being "the same stale cabbage everlastingly hashed up," and indicate a want of that technical knowledge which can only be gained on the spot. The chapter on Greek wines is excessively enthusiastic; but we fear the consumer still fails to realize the elegance and *fineness* of Greek growths as compared with those of Burgundy and the Gironde. Poetic souls may take fire at the names of Mounts Parnassus and Hymettus in connexion with wine, but of the product vintaged there, deglutition is the only satisfactory test, and the verdict of most people is in favour of Bordeaux, Burgundy, and the much-maligned sherry. According to the 'Mysteries of Vintners' (London, 1669),—

"The Grecians at this day have a peculiar way of spurring nature and causing her to mend her pace in fining and ripening their strongest and most generous wines, and it is by adding to them, when they begin to work, a proportionate quantity of sulphur and alum."

In the chapter on Sherries, Mr. Vizetelly is in error when he states "the wine which forms the bulk of even the better class of sherries imported into England is of the third quality, and known as *Raya*," the fact being that *raya* indicates an Oloroso type of sherry, containing more substance and fuller flavour than the Fino type, both, however, being of equal commercial value, according to age and quality. No doubt the South of Spain yields inferior as well as superior wines; and as no man in his senses supposes that he secures the vintage of Lafitte at a franc a bottle, so no one should imagine that twenty-four shilling sherry represents the higher growths of Jerez de la Frontera.

The wines of the Alto Douro are criticized in comparison with the more delicate wines of France: as well compare the slim and elegant Sevillana with the Titianesque beauty of Venice. The chapters on Italian wines and those of Turkey and Roumania are interesting. The wines of America and Australia are also commented upon at length.

As a supplement to the volume is added a chapter on the Beers of Europe, all of which seem to have been carefully examined and reported upon fully. We hope that Mr. Vizetelly may acquire, at some future time, a personal acquaintance with those European vineyards he has not yet visited. There is yet room for a book upon the wines of Spain and Portugal; and if Mr. Vizetelly chooses to look for his materials *in situ*, he will succeed as he has done when

reviewing the viticultural products of France, Germany, and Austria.

*Ecclesiastes for English Readers: the Book called by the Jews Koheleth.* Newly Translated, with Introduction, Analysis, and Notes. By the Rev. W. H. B. Proby, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

*The Ten Canticles of the Old Testament Canon, newly Translated, with Notes and Remarks on their Drift and Use.* By the Same. (Same publishers.)

THE writer of these books has undertaken a difficult work, one requiring great knowledge, critical sagacity, and the study of years. Not only is a minute acquaintance with the Hebrew language necessary to a successful examination of the selected parts of the Old Testament, but familiarity with the best commentators upon them, and judgment in following or rejecting their opinions. The book of Ecclesiastes has peculiar difficulties; and the Ten Canticles, as they are here called, are far from being easily understood in all their bearings and phrases. None but a veteran in Biblical criticism should enter upon such portions of the Jewish Canon—portions upon which the great masters of Hebrew literature in modern times have spoken, without affording full satisfaction.

Koheleth, as it is here presented, consists of a translation from the original, accompanied by a short summary of the successive statements made by the writer, and various notes. The translation may help illiterate readers in various cases; in many others it will turn them away from the true sense, because it is lacking in general accuracy. Easy passages it makes easier; difficult ones are often obscured. Yet the writer endeavours to explain the Hebrew carefully and conscientiously. Thus iii. 21 is rendered, "Who [is there that] knoweth a spirit of the children of men that goeth upward, and a spirit of beasts which goeth downward to the earth?" This is incorrect, for the interrogative *7*, turned by the Masoretes into the article, requires the rendering, "Who knoweth the spirit of the children of men, whether it goeth upward; and the spirit of beasts, whether it goeth downward to the earth?"

The Introduction treats of the authorship of the book, its drift and object, division and special application to Christians in the last days. The author is pronounced to be Hezekiah; and some curious remarks are made about the Church's future, Antichrist, and the use of Ecclesiastes by Christians in the days of peril and persecution which Mr. Proby sees approaching. No light is thrown upon the book in this Introduction. Rather has the expositor mistaken its date, import, and character. But little could be expected from one who took the commentaries of Ginsburg and Preston as general guides, neglecting such as would have conducted him to a right perception of the genius of the book. However laborious the author has been in commenting on Ecclesiastes for the use of English readers, we fear that his efforts have not succeeded. He has not discerned its true drift or object, though asserting without hesitation that "God the Holy Ghost must be considered as the Author," whoever was the human writer.

Few will agree with him in thinking that "the circumstances described in this book will

have their chief exemplification in the time of Antichrist, and the times immediately preceding," for it is hazardous to speculate on future events, or to describe the proceedings of Antichrist against the two witnesses and the "faithful remnant." It is to be regretted that the writer of this commentary did not study some of the best Introductions to the Old Testament before he began his work; and that he contented himself in the main with the use of two books capable of giving little satisfaction. The writer of Ecclesiastes appears under his manipulation in a curious light, discussing objections, detailing his own experience, and showing by implication, in two short verses at the end, the inapplicability of the objections previously raised; in other words, he states, and answers in a certain way, sceptical opinions current in his day. We cannot think that Hezekiah wrote thus; or that Koheleth, properly understood, justifies the character ascribed to it. Its general tendency is different, its age much later than Hezekiah, and its applicability to any period of Christianity fanciful.

The Ten Canticles of the Old Testament embrace the songs of Moses (first and second), Deborah, Hannah, Isaiah (first, second, and third), Hezekiah, Jonah, and Habakkuk, which are all translated anew, accompanied with notes and remarks. The translation is literal, and the foot-notes will be of most interest to the Hebrew student.

In many instances the English version is corrected. Though the writer's knowledge of Hebrew does not seem profound or exact, he has studied the language with care, and produces good results. The endeavour to explain the original as well as possible is conspicuous throughout. But difficult passages are often misinterpreted, so that little reliance can be placed upon the new translations. In Habakkuk iii. 6,—

He stood and raked the earth;  
He beheld, and caused nations to tremble;  
and everlasting mountains were broken in pieces;  
eternal hills did bow:  
eternal goings [are] His,—

the version is good with the exception of the last line which perverts the sense; but the second verse of the piece cannot be awarded the same praise, being inferior to the English version. Examples of incorrect translation are too common to be quoted, such as Deuteronomy xxxii. 5,—

[Every one] hath dealt corruptly with Him, [though he had] not [been dealt corruptly with]:  
His children [have] their own blot:  
[they are] a perverse and crooked generation.

Instead of—

They dealt corruptly with Him, not His children [but] their blot;  
A generation perverse and crooked.

It is not necessary to take *7* in any other than the usual sense, or to assume, with Ewald, a noun *7*, meaning *oath* (Jahrbücher 8, p. 53). The difficult passage in Isaiah xxvi. 19, is turned aside from its right sense.

We disapprove of the way in which the future is often rendered, as if it were *frequentative*. The tenses, indeed, are not translated properly; but this is natural in one who asserts that the past tense is sometimes converted into a future by *vau* preceding. The imperfects are not so in Exodus xv. 17, which is necessary, perhaps, for those who believe that the poem has no allusion to the times of

David and Solomon, but proceeded as it is from the lips of the chosen people immediately after their passage through the Red Sea.

The remarks at the end of each piece are full of typical explanations. The language "put into Jonah's lips was meant by the Holy Ghost for Christ's language." The second song of Moses "has an application to the Christian Church from beginning to end." "Jabin will typify Satan; Sisera, Jabin's chief agent, will typify Antichrist, whose coming will be after the working of Satan." Deborah typifies the Church in her *worshipping* character, as Barak typifies her in her *fighting* character." "The springing wells of salvation" (Isaiah xii. 3) are those sacraments and sacramental ordinances by means of which the Holy Ghost is ministered to people," &c. "The man who composed it (Jonah's song) was a type of Christ himself." Such spiritualizing comments evince a tendency of mind unfavourable to the principle of historical interpretation. We know that it is not uncommon to transport the facts of the Christian dispensation into the old, to assume a secondary as well as a primary sense, and to multiply types without authority; but a Hebrew scholar should restrain such disposition as alien to the Jewish Scriptures. We cannot think that Mr. Proby has done much to facilitate the use of these Ten Canticles in the services of the Church; or that he has greatly improved the English version of them. Liturgical services need not be saturated with Jewish ideas; it is better to keep them quite remote. Longer study and a wider acquaintance with the best Hebrew critics might have enabled him to produce a book more acceptable to scholars, and more to be relied upon by plain readers of the Old Testament.

#### RECENT VERSE.

*Poetic Studies.* By Elizabeth Stuart-Phelps. (Boston, U.S., Osgood & Co.; London, Trübner & Co.)

*Leisure-Day Rhymes.* By John Godfrey Saxe. (Same publishers.)

*The Tweed, and Other Poems.* By John Veitch, LL.D. (Glasgow, Maclehose; London, Macmillan & Co.)

*Denzil Place: a Story in Verse.* By Violet Fane. (Chapman & Hall.)

*Light, Shade, and Toil: Poems.* By W. C. Cameron. (Glasgow, Maclehose; London, Macmillan & Co.)

*Inner and Outer Life: Poems.* By Alfred Norris. (H. S. King & Co.)

NOR altogether uninfluenced by English models, of whom Mrs. Barrett Browning and Miss Christina Rossetti appear to be the favourites, Miss Phelps has individuality enough to escape the charge of mere imitation. In regard to portions of her work, she must rank, according to Goethe's definition, as a voice, and not as an echo; but her song is not wholly her own. In one respect only her book is disappointing. The early poems are the best. It seems, indeed, as if she had commenced her work in earnest and finished it perfunctorily and in haste, so great is the difference between 'Divided' and 'That Never was on Sea or Land,' and 'A Woman's Mood' and 'A Man's Reply.' Still, the weakest and poorest of her "poetic studies" spreads into



an altogether different atmosphere from that of commonplace verse, and her higher and more sustained efforts pass over the border limits into the domain of true poetry. In the following lines there is more than mere tenderness of thought and grace of expression. There is a certain amount of lyric force and a measure of absolute inspiration:—

If an angel that I know  
Should now enter, sliding low  
Down the shaft of quiet moonlight that rests upon  
the floor;  
And if she should stir and stand  
With a lily in her hand,  
And that smile of treasured stillness that she wore,  
Should I, falling at her feet,  
Brush or kiss her garments sweet?  
Would their lowest least white hem upon me un-  
worthy, fall?  
Or would she guarded, stand,  
Drop the lily in my hand,  
And go whispering as she vanished, "This is all"?

'Petronilla,' 'Hide - and - go - seek,' 'Apple-Blossoms,' 'Did You Speak?' and other poems, combine daintiness of expression with subtlety of meaning.

Though claiming to be nothing more than *vers de société*, Mr. Saxe's 'Leisure-Day Rhymes' deal occasionally with subjects of more gravity and significance than are ordinarily chosen for similar treatment. The verse, as a rule, is fluent, facile, and neatly turned, and the thought is ingenious. Of humour or drollery Mr. Saxe shows little. He, too, is not guiltless of imitation,—his Eastern legends following so closely those of Leigh Hunt the very turns of expression are copied. Like his countrywoman, Miss Phelps, he is a profound admirer of Mrs. Browning. Proof how strong is the empire exercised by the most inspired of female poets is supplied in the following sonnet, which is a direct and palpable imitation of one of the best known and most highly prized of the Portuguese sonnets:—

#### WHY: A SONNET.

"Why do I love thee?" Thus, in earnest wise,  
I answer: Sweet! I love thee for thy face  
Of rarest beauty; and for every grace  
That in thy voice and air and motion lies;  
I love thee for the love-look in thine eyes,—  
The melting glance which only one may see  
Of all who mark how beautiful they be;  
I love thee for thy mind (which yet denies,  
For modesty, how wonderful it is) !  
I love thee for thy heart so true and warm,  
I love thee for thy bosom's hidden charm;  
I love thee for thy mouth so sweet to kiss;  
Because of these I love thee; yet above  
All else, because I cannot choose but love!

The translations from Yriarte, Béranger, and other writers are fairly happy. There is a place for such compositions as Mr. Saxe affects, and there is a public which delights in them. They scarcely rise, however, to the dignity of poetry, and are at best but ingenious trifling.

Very seriously in earnest is Dr. Veitch in his endeavour to do honour to the fairest and most romantic of his country's rivers. Inspiration is wanting, however, and the poem he has written in praise of the Tweed, though shapely, is inanimate. The long series of border pictures fails to stimulate, not a few of the references are obscure, and the entire work remains unsympathetic and didactic. So accustomed is the world to hear of border deeds in ballad metre, some difficulty is found in accepting a blank verse narrative. The legends are tamely told, moreover; the pictures

have little individuality; and whole pages of description might be written about almost any mountain river. In the poems which follow Dr. Veitch has essayed the ballad metre, but is unable to use it. His characters are bloodless and statue-like; the thoughts they think are not those of their day, and their language, in spite of archaisms purposely introduced, belongs to the present century. Who can fancy an adherent of Wallace and of Bruce holding with himself such commune as this?—

The winter wind I've known it tear  
And rave across the lee  
All through the spring, and ruthless bear  
The benty locks of lint white hair  
As spray upon the sea.

Seemed windy sweep the power supreme,  
Yet lowly on the earth,  
Unwatched a grassy blade would gleam,  
Down in the nook of mountain stream,  
The new time's sacred birth:

So in my heart I seemed to feel  
Young purpose silent grow,  
Spring-omen of my country's weal,  
To English tyrant forced to kneel,  
'Neath wasting storm laid low.

Dr. Veitch's verses are those of a man of refinement and cultivation. Higher praise cannot be justly awarded them.

'Denzil Place' is simply a novel, of a rather objectionable type, told in verse. Constance, its heroine, is wedded to a Tory baronet, and meets subsequent to marriage her fate in Geoffrey Denzil. After he has saved his step-son from a fire, Geoffrey seduces the heroine. Subsequently the offence is repeated in Italy, and then Sir John dies, and the lovers are married. What reason can have induced the author to tell the story at all is difficult to guess; the motive for putting it into verse is probably that the writer may plead poetic licence in vindication of the warmth of her descriptions. The quotations introduced show some miscellaneous reading, and are, in fact, the best part of the work, the original portion of which is unhealthy in tone and unsatisfactory in treatment.

Mr. Cameron is one of those rustic singers of whom Scotland has maintained a constant supply. He sings prettily and tenderly enough about his wife, his children, his domestic surroundings, the scenes amidst which his life is passed, and the aspirations which crowd his mind in the moments of respite from labour. To Southern ears the facility of rhymes in Scotch verse detracts from the merit of the accomplishment. In the case of a man of genius like Burns no question is raised, and his verses are accepted with thankfulness, *quand même*. When, however, we find a Scotch poet writing verses to Mary Graham, and making the name, to suit his convenience, rhyme to stream and supreme as well as to name and blame, we feel that an English rival to whom no such rhymes are permissible would be heavily handicapped. There is mettle in Mr. Cameron, however, who, it seems, is a working shoemaker, and many of his poems have gifts not common in modern verse. The weakest part about the volume is the Introduction, by the Rev. W. C. Smith, D.D. Two short passages from this portion will testify to Dr. Smith's fitness to wear the mantle of Mr. Gilfillan:—

"Of course, I knew long before that such things are happily as common among the humblest as they are among the highest—or as uncommon, which is perhaps nearer the truth. But they are

found where the power of expressing them is not found; and this Mr. Cameron seemed to have in a considerable measure."

The italics in this and the following extract are ours. What are "the things" we do not state, as a knowledge is not necessary to the enjoyment of Dr. Smith's English. Again:—

"For it is something to know what such men are thinking about this world of ours—how it looks to them—what they specially value in it—if one could only get that clearly spoken out by one of themselves. On the whole, I think Mr. Cameron does say it truthfully, and the outcome has a healthy ring about it, not without encouragement to those who are seeking the good of his class."

Mr. Norris's poems of 'Inner and Outer Life' are eminently devotional. They are not particularly original in conception, nor do they rise above the level of not very successful rhetoric. Mrs. Browning, whose influence on poetry is only beginning to assert itself, is copied in 'Our Father who art in Heaven' so closely that the latter seems nothing more than a paraphrase.

#### Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies, from the Earliest Date. Chiefly Collected on the Spot by Capt. J. H. Lawrence-Archer. (Chatto & Windus.)

IN 1858 and 1864-5, the compiler of this large quarto volume collected, in Jamaica and Barbadoes, the epitaphs now published as a contribution to the history of those colonies in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Capt. Lawrence-Archer has done some hard work, but leaves for others the task of giving historical connexion and interest to some of the numerous names and dates included in his book. He gives, however, many references to Peerages and Baronetages, to Burke's 'Landed Gentry,' to the historical works of Edwards, Long, and Roby, and to some genealogical and other notices scattered in several periodicals. It is his belief that the parish registers of the West Indies, their wills and monumental inscriptions, may, if well explored, afford much information on the histories of English families during the seventeenth century.

Granting that a fair number of their inscriptions are worthy of preservation, the churchyards and burial grounds of Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other islands may still demand the services of some zealous "Old Mortality." For there the climate is by no means conservative. Memorials have been destroyed by earthquakes and hurricanes; water, dropping from trees, has worn away some inscriptions; cashaw and mangrove trees hide many monuments; others, the rank "crabweed" has transformed into so many green hillocks; through moist, dark woods the explorer must, in some places, cut his way with a woodman's cutlass, to find tombs hidden among wild tamarind and pimento trees. The destructive work of the climate has been aided by the men whom the author calls "social vagabonds." They have, he tells us, stolen leaden coffins and marble tablets, and have left, in old vaults, "broken bottles mixed up with human bones," as memorials of "lugubrious pic-nics." In other cases, tombstones have been used for building walls and making pavements.

Among the classes of men whose records have some connexion with history, the compiler notices especially the early settlers of





have been an ignorance of the meaning of the two somewhat unusual words in the older copy.

An examination into differences of the character of those just quoted can only be satisfactorily made by a perusal of the whole work, and to give more examples would be out of place here; but though the evidence of these changes cannot be put forward without detail, nor in a popular fashion, there is, we think, no doubt that the highest value of the work now produced will be that it supplies us with trustworthy materials such as can seldom be obtained, and which English students can use for study of the development of their mother tongue.

When we turn to the other and more generally appreciable feature of this composition, viz., the stores of mediæval legend and tradition which it contains, the supply of matter is rich and plentiful. The author commences his work with a prologue, in which he dwells on the love which all men have for hearing stories, — a love which in his day seems to have expended itself on that Romance literature which in England takes its rise from the stories given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, and put into English by Layamon. These were afterwards elaborated into what may be called the "cyclic" poems of the Arthur legend, and soon after the tales of ancient Greece and Rome, and even of Troy, were produced in the same style. If stories like these please, how much more, thinks our author, ought men to delight in sacred story, of which the grounds are so much more assured, and the lessons of so far higher importance. It is this thought which induces him to undertake his work, which he means to compose for the honour of the Virgin Mary and the Trinity. He will include in his labours an account of either Testament, and his book shall be written in English, —

For the love of Inglis lede [people], —

as the writer does not think much of French poems. He would rather that every nation had its own works in its own language. His remarks on this subject are characteristic of the time when the 'Cursor' was composed. English began at the end of the fourteenth century to be accepted as the national speech, and, in 1362, as is well known, received recognition by being allowed to be taught in schools instead of French, and to be used in pleadings in the courts of law.

Taking his start from the Creation, the author tells how God's work is different from that of all other workers, —

For þai most [must] oþer timber take  
But he þis self can timber make.

In his account of the Creation, however, he travels somewhat beyond Scripture, and includes a notice of the creation of the angels, and the mention of them leads on naturally to an account of Lucifer's rebellion, and his overthrow and expulsion from heaven by the archangel Michael. Some of the language in this part put into the mouth of Satan is exactly of the same character as that which appears in the miracle plays, which drew largely from this storehouse, as may be seen almost on every page. The following lines will serve as an example: —

"Sette," he said, "mi sete I sal  
Gain him þat heist [highest] is of all  
In the north side it sal be sette  
O me servis sal he non gette.

Qui [why] suld I him servis yeild  
Al sal be at myn auen weild."

In the history of Satan's expulsion we are treated to a most mathematically exact account of the immense distance through which the angels fell. Bede is cited as the authority for the calculation, and his evidence is put into the following form: —

Bot Bede sais fra erth to heven  
Es seven thusand yeir and hundret seven,  
Bi iornes qua þat gang it may  
Fourte mile on ilka day.

Another digression follows on the nature of man's body and soul, on the elements of which the different parts are composed. There are two lights given to man in his eyes to correspond to the sun and moon, and the seven apertures in the human head answer to the planets seven in the firmament. This information is followed by a great deal more of the same character.

Next we have a history of Adam in Paradise, in which we are told, beside the facts from Scripture, that the four letters of Adam's name mean east, west, north, and south, because Adam's seed is to rule over the whole compass of the world. As Adam was *Vir*, so Eve was called *Virago*. Paradise was a most blissful abode, beyond all powers of human description or conception: —

Es nan forsoth wit hert mai think  
Ne writer nan mai write wit inc.

The sun there was seven times as bright as it is now, and the moon as bright as the sun. All through the account of Paradise the picture is given in the language in which Isaiah sets forth the blessings that God has in store for repentant Israel. The narrative of Genesis is followed in other respects, except that the announcement of restoration to our first parents is veiled under a promise that hereafter they shall receive the "Oil of Mercy," which shall restore them to the favour they have lost. We are told also that the abode of Adam in Paradise lasted but three hours. He was created at "undern," that is, nine in the morning, and the commandment was broken by midday.

There is not a page of the work but supplies the reader with legendary matter intermixed with the Bible story. Cain slays Abel with the jaw-bone of an ass. One of the texts mentions Jesus as the discoverer of Cain's crime. When Adam grows weary of life, he sends his son Seth to Paradise to ask whether he may have the promised "Oil of Mercy." Seth comes to the angel who keeps the entrance, and is bidden to go up to the gate, and with his head within, while his body remains without, he is to observe what is there shown him. In the vision which is there revealed to him is contained an explanation of the true meaning of the words "Oil of Mercy." Before his return, Seth receives from the angel three pippins taken from the apple-tree, the fruit of which had tempted Eve to eat. These pippins are to be put under the tongue of his father after death, and from them shall grow three wondrous trees, cedar, cypress, and pine, which betoken, we are told, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

As the story advances, we find, among other matters not recorded in Genesis, that Enoch

..... was þe first þat letters fand  
And wrot sum bokes wit his hand,

— a statement which ascribes such venerable

antiquity to the origin of literature as may content us all. Of Enoch we are also told that he, with his "felaw" Elias, shall return to the world before Doomsday, and fight with and overcome Antichrist. Of Lamech we read that he had a daughter called Noema (a name of a very Greek and un-Hebrew form), and that she was the first "webster."

In the account of the Flood the writer adopts the explanation, found in Cædmon, of the non-return of the raven into the ark: —

Apon þe water welsun [very soon] he fand  
A druned beist þar lai flettand,  
O þat flesse was he sa fain  
To scipp com he never again.

The dove, not being able to feed on carrion, returns. The raven's failure to come back seems to have been made the foundation of a proverb or simile, for on p. 198, the author, when speaking of the messenger sent by Abraham to seek a wife for Isaac, says: —

Ete ne drinc noþer he wald  
Til he þam had his errand tald,  
Til þat þe sickernes was tan  
Licknes to corbin [raven] had he nan!

He would not imitate the raven's greed for food, but would discharge his errand before anything else. The reason why man is allowed to eat flesh after the Flood is because the race is now weaker than it was of old.

After a digression concerning the various races sprung from the sons of Noah, the story follows the narrative of Genesis in the main, until we arrive at the building of the Tower of Babel. In that description we are furnished with many architectural details which we shall seek for in vain in the Scripture account, and, at last, the height of the building is described as so great, that the workmen could not "dree" the heat of the sun, but were forced to protect themselves from it with the skins of horses and camels, and with this protection they continued to build till they nearly attained the height of the stars. In the confusion of tongues, the number of languages was sixty-two, and as Shem took no part in the work of the Tower, his family still speak the original and sacred Hebrew.

The history of Abraham and Lot is related with no great intermixture of the legendary element, and it is only in the description of the "stinking sea," which took the place of the overthrown cities, that we have the tales that a brand cast into that sea will burn, and the well-known legend of the Apples of Sodom. One line in the description of the fate of the cities of the plain suggests another point about which much curious matter is supplied to us in these volumes: we mean about the antiquity of our proverbs. We are told of the sinful inhabitants: —

Suilk [such] als þai brued now ha þai drunken.

The proverb is used in our day in a somewhat different form, but was evidently common in the days of our author, and out of his book might be gathered a considerable array of this sententious wisdom. Thus, as early as line 58, we have —

Soft began has endyng smart;

and we feel sure that a collection of all such proverbs as occur would yield a result worth the pains it might cost. We may notice here that on p. 230, in the head-lines, Dr. Morris has been betrayed into a mistake by a too hasty reading of the text. At the top of the page, the editor says Rachel died at the birth of twins. The text is: —

Rachell bare iacob suns tuin [*twain*]  
First ioseph, jan beniamin.  
He was þe chesun [*occasion*] of hir fine [*end*].

Wherein, and still more pointedly in the other texts, the births are mentioned as distinct, in agreement with the Scripture narrative.

In the account of Pharaoh's dream, there is an interesting variation from the Old Testament story, which intimates that to our forefathers the words in their literal meaning were thought to need some gloss for explanation. The lean kine are not made by our author to eat up the fat kine (that, perhaps, seemed against the course of nature), but the imagery is tamed down, and the one seven are merely said to drive away the other seven from any share of the pasturage:—

Lene and hungre bath war þai  
þai draif þir oþer seven awai.

A very curious story is told of the way in which Jacob found out that there was corn in Egypt, though it sets geographical facts somewhat at defiance. As the famine increased, and the people had consumed all their own store, Joseph threshed out a large quantity of corn, and threw the chaff into the river Nile, and as the stream bore it along, it was carried past the home of Jacob. He knew from whence the waters came, and so sent his sons to follow the course until they reached the land where the corn was to be procured.

With the arrest of Joseph's brethren for stealing the cup the first of these parts concludes; the contents of the second part deserve a separate notice.

#### SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS.

*The Laws Relating to English and Foreign Funds, Shares, and Securities.—The Stock Exchange: its Usages, and the Rights of Vendors and Purchasers.* By William Royle. (Effingham Wilson.)

Books like the one which Mr. William Royle has prepared have always their use when they have been written not only with care, but in such a manner that they are intelligible to the general public. The subject is one which requires considerable knowledge to enable a writer to deal with it thoroughly, and, further, it naturally bristles with technicalities. Mr. Royle has acquitted himself of his task so as to render his book of good service to his readers. Without encumbering himself with needless technicalities, he has expressed himself with clearness and conciseness, and he has shown the extent of his researches rather by a careful selection of leading examples than by exhibiting an enormous mass of cases similar or nearly similar to each other.

To select one point, for instance, on which the general reader, as well as the man who has money to invest, will be glad to receive information: to every person who holds shares in a company the thought must have occasionally occurred, "Supposing my name was forged to a transfer of my shares, and the shares were in consequence sold without my knowledge, who would bear the loss,—the company or myself?" The facts involved in this question are really important and practical things to the vast majority of educated Englishmen, for there are few men in either the higher or the middle classes who are not shareholders in some company or joint-stock undertaking, and who may not be liable in

consequence to suffer in this manner from the frauds of others. The seventh chapter of Mr. Royle's book gives a good deal of information on this matter. It is almost impossible to condense a statement based on legal decisions without running the risk of weakening much of its force, and to quote the decisions themselves is hardly possible here. Our readers will best judge for themselves by perusing the statement itself how far they are bound to exercise proper caution for their own defence, and to what extent the law will protect them, unless they have been guilty of gross negligence or carelessness.

A vast amount of information respecting the law regulating investments in the British Funds will be found in the first chapter. And it will be a new thing to some of the holders of Consols and the other similar 3 per cent. English funds to learn that they may make arrangements for receiving coupons in advance for the dividends accruing during the next five years. In some cases, this may be a convenient arrangement. It is also desirable that the power which exists for providing that the property of a married woman in the Funds should remain at her own disposal should be distinctly known. The exercise of such a power, which can be arranged in a very simple and inexpensive manner, may save the cost and inconvenience of marriage settlements in cases where the amount is not large, and yet protection to the property of a married woman is desirable, as it frequently is, to prevent the whole means of the family from being involved through the insolvency or misfortunes of the husband. Fraudulent settlements on marriages should be most strictly guarded against; but there are so many cases in which protection to a married woman's property may prevent a family from being broken up, and suddenly reduced to extreme poverty, that all straightforward and honest methods of securing such property deserve to be thoroughly known. The fifth chapter deals with the law of contracts governing the purchase or sale of shares in public companies. Cases occasionally arise in which it is advantageous that the directors of a public company should have power to refuse assent to a transfer of shares in a company, should they consider the substitution of one shareholder for another undesirable in view of the interests of the shareholders at large. The articles of association of a company sometimes confer such a power. There are cases, as we have just mentioned, in which it is highly desirable that such a power should exist; it should lie either in the hands of the directors, or, if it should be thought an invidious thing to permit such stringent means of control to be exercised by a few only, a power of appeal might be granted to the shareholders at large assembled in a general meeting of the company. In the case of joint-stock banks, for instance, customers or depositors may place such confidence in the name of an individual shareholder, that they may be willing to do business with the company on the strength of the name of one shareholder alone. To allow such a man to withdraw his name in an uneasy time, when to shake the credit of such a company is to shake its very existence, may be, though an advantage to the individual, a great disadvantage to his fellow shareholders. Mr. Royle has devoted considerable pains to elucidating this part of the subject. It forms

a part of the subject of the law of association, as regards the rights and duties of shareholders, which deserves careful study.

Instances have been given here of some particular matters relating to the holding of shares on which the public in general are not unlikely to need information, and may find it in Mr. Royle's volume. These examples have been chosen because, as previously mentioned, the requirements which space, or rather the want of it, impose, rendered selection necessary. The book contains a great deal of information besides, which it is convenient to possess in an accessible form. Some of the points on which the usages of the Stock Exchange are at variance with the law are carefully noted. An explanation of terms is given, as well as of many other details bearing on the subject in general. The volume concludes with a definition of the extent of a shareholder's liability in different descriptions of companies, and of the effectual and ineffectual methods of evading liability. Prudence in avoiding undesirable investments may receive a further impetus by remembering the warning words with which Mr. Royle's book closes, and, therefore, we willingly repeat them, as they may serve as a caution to an intending purchaser:—

"The more worthless the shares, the greater is the probability of the owner being fixed with liability on them. Let no person owning shares on which there is any amount unpaid consider himself free from liability, even though they may be shares in 'A Limited Company.'"

*Nalopākhyānam; or, the Tale of Nala.* Containing the Sanskrit Text in Roman Character. Followed by a Vocabulary and a Sketch of Sanskrit Grammar. By the Rev. Thomas Jarrett, M.A. (Cambridge University Press.)

WHEN Prof. H. Brockhaus, in a pamphlet published at Leipzig in 1841, advocated the adoption of the Roman character in the reproduction of Sanskrit books, he had distinctly in view the difficulty and expense attendant on the publication, in Europe, of Sanskrit works in Oriental type. "Were it merely," he says, "a question of facilitating the reading of Sanskrit texts, I should consider it folly to substitute for the Indian some modern European character. It is, indeed, more difficult to learn to read Sanskrit than to learn to read Greek; still, by dint of a little application, the student can acquire the whole of the Sanskrit letters and groups of letters in a week." It was only from considerations of expediency and economy that he recommended the transliteration of Sanskrit books into Roman characters, and not from any motives of benevolence towards beginners suggested by the Indian system of writing, so different from our own. We quite agree with Prof. Brockhaus. His own edition of the Kathāsaritsāgara affords an excellent test of the two sides of the question: for the volume containing the first five books (4,210 couplets), printed in the Devanāgarī character, costs about as much as the two volumes containing the last thirteen books (17,316 couplets), printed in Roman type. We may further instance Prof. Weber's edition of the Taittiriya-samhitā, and the first complete edition of the Rīgveda by Prof. Aufrecht, both of which works would have been twice or thrice as expensive to print, had not the Roman character been used in preference to



the Devanāgarī. In India, the case is almost the reverse, inasmuch as it is cheaper there to print books in the native characters than in Roman type.

From the above remarks it will appear that we do not hold with the motives which have prompted Prof. Jarrett to bring out an edition, in the Roman character, of the Tale of Nala, "for the benefit of those persons who are deterred from the study of Sanskrit in consequence of the complicated characters in which that language is usually printed." On the contrary, we cannot do better than subscribe to Prof. Jarrett's own words, who, in a letter to the *Times*, of Nov. 18, 1858, gave it as his opinion "that the difficulty of acquiring an Indian dialect"—and this applies precisely to Sanskrit too—"is not necessarily increased to any great amount by the labour of learning the native alphabets." Let any one who will be content with acquiring the merest smattering of an Oriental tongue use such easy elementary books. But whoever desires to go beyond that had better at the outset grapple with those difficulties. It is, of course, just possible that by means of Romanized grammars and such like helps one may avoid the irksome labour of having to master various sets of complicated Oriental characters, and still be able to discourse learnedly and with authority on a variety of Oriental tongues. But in the case of Sanskrit, which has an extensive literature, an acquaintance with the native characters is, for all literary purposes, indispensable. Nay, while heretofore a familiarity with the Devanāgarī and Bengali characters has been held by Sanskrit scholars to be ample and sufficient, the importance of the Sanskrit literature, as current in the south of India, is beginning to be so much appreciated that the younger generation of Sanskritists see themselves obliged to learn to read also the Nandināgarī, Grantha, Malayāḷma, Telugu, and Halakāṇṭaka characters, in which Sanskrit books are written in various parts of Southern India. An encouraging prospect this for those in whose behalf the new edition of Nala has been put forth!

The method of transliteration invented by Prof. Jarrett commends itself certainly on the ground of its great simplicity, all the modifications of vowels and consonants being expressed by dots. We would especially draw attention to the sensible representation of the lingual sibilant (sh) by s, in conformity with the other linguals. But we doubt whether this very simplicity is not likely to defeat its own object. Some more palpable distinction between the long vowel marks and those expressing the modified consonants would, we feel sure, better catch the eye. It is probably by reason of this simplicity that the number of misprints—dots omitted or wrongly placed, &c.—is considerable, which is a serious blemish in a book intended for beginners. But are we to lay such curious combinations as hayāns tatra and aśvāns ca (according to the usual method=hayāns tatra, aśvāns' cha), which constantly recur, likewise at the printer's door?

The plodding student will, we fear, be sorely puzzled, and he will look in vain, in the "Sketch of Sanskrit Grammar" at the end of the volume, for the Sandhi rules, which would have suggested the correct forms.

The glossary, with its reference index, shows

great care. We could only wish that its compiler had not extended his linguistic references beyond the pale of Greek, Latin, and the Teutonic tongues. Why parade Russian and Pali? These shortcomings, however, are not such that they might not be easily avoided in a second edition, which we hope the venerable editor may live to carry through the press.

## LAW BOOKS.

*A Treatise on the Law of Contributories in the Winding Up of Joint Stock Companies.* By Robert Collier. (Butterworths.)

*The Town Councillor's and Burgess's Manual: a Popular Digest of Municipal and Sanitary Law.* By Louis Gaches. (Same publishers.)

*Arbitrations: a Text-Book for Surveyors, in Tabulated Form.* By Banister Fletcher. (London and New York, Spon.)

To describe Mr. Collier's object in writing the first-mentioned work, we can hardly do better than quote his own words. "The number and variety," he says, "of the cases relating to the liability of persons to be placed on the list of contributories, in the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, suggest that it may be useful to collect and arrange the most important of these cases, to point out how far the law may be considered settled, how far it remains unsettled, and to indicate the principles by which some decisions, apparently conflicting, may be reconciled. This is the task I have endeavoured to perform in as small a space as the subject admits of." The work is clearly and vigorously written, and Mr. Collier has managed to put a great deal of information into a small space. The book will be found to be a useful addition to the list of treatises on a branch of law which has grown immensely since 1862.

Mr. Gaches' work covers a very wide field, and although it contains a good deal of information upon matters likely to engage the attention of a Town Councillor, yet it will, we think, be found of use as indicating the sources where information may be got rather than as being itself the source of information. An appendix is added, which contains a large number of forms of notices, orders, &c.

Mr. Fletcher's book is intended to instruct surveyors on the powers and duties of arbitrators, and the author trusts that the work, "while affording to the young practitioner, in a practical form, information not elsewhere to be met with, will not be without value and interest even to those of more advanced experience." The work, exclusive of the appendix, which comprises forms, contains only sixty-three pages; and whilst admitting the probability of its being found of use by the "young practitioner," we cannot help thinking that Mr. Fletcher anticipates for his little book a mission which it is hardly destined to fulfil.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

*Fifth Greek Reader.* Part I. *Selections from Greek Epic and Dramatic Poetry.* With Introductions and Notes by Evelyn Abbott, M.A. (Oxford Clarendon Press Series.)

THIS little work scarcely bears out the promise of its credentials, but still it will prove acceptable to those who approve of Selections. For beginners, some form of Delectus is inevitable, but we think fragmentary reading should not be encouraged after it has ceased to be necessary. With regard to the choice of passages out of so vast a range, perhaps no two scholars would agree; so it is enough to say that no exception can be taken to those on which Mr. Abbott has decided, saving, perhaps, to 'The Shield,' as a specimen of the *Iliad*. The pathos of the 'Ajax' is at its height where the hero demands and takes leave of his child (Soph. Ajax, 529—595); and the queen's announcement of the fall of Troy, and her description of the signal beacon-fires (Æsch. Agam. 278—350) are given in grand, spirited lines.

The besetting sin of literary essayists is the

building up of specious theories on an inadequate basis of fact, or on mere fancy. Mr. Abbott, in his "Introductory," has yielded to the temptations set before him, by the desire to account for the development of Greek poetry on *à priori* principles and to classify the various styles dialectically. Touching the development of Greek poetry, we are told that "we begin with the Epos . . . proceed through Elegiac to Lyric poetry . . ." "No Lyric poetry is Ionic." . . . "Iambic poetry, on the other hand, was essentially Attic." All these statements are negated by the fact that Archilochus was an Ionic Iambic Lyric poet, senior to, or contemporary with, the earliest known Elegiac poet.

The idea that the order of progress given by Mr. Abbott is natural is not supported either by old Indian or Semitic literature, nor, indeed, by individual experience.

The four introductions to the notes on the Tragedians and Aristophanes show considerable critical power, much of which, however, will be wasted on young boys. Some of the remarks require qualification, such as "the severe economy of Greek art did not allow description in tragedy, or even superfluous epithets" (p. 215), which indeed Mr. Abbott is constrained to modify himself; or again—"Narrative of deeds is out of place in the drama" (p. 175). "Euripides allowed rhetoric to take the place of truth" (p. 259). The Introduction to 'Homer' is weak. If the Homeric controversy was to be introduced at all, why not give the latest phase thereof, instead of merely the views of Wolf and Lachmann? A brief summary of the arguments of the Horizontic Edinburgh Reviewer, who so thoroughly disposed of Dr. Hayman's weak attempt at an answer, and a statement of Mr. Paley's external evidence, in endeavouring to refute which Dr. Hayman made such extraordinary blunders and misstatements, would have been interesting and valuable.

If English scholars will persist in treating etymological questions without reference to modern authorities, the cause of English classical etymology is well nigh hopeless. Had Mr. Abbott consulted Curtius he surely would not have told us that εἰσικνῖαι = εἰσικνῖαι (p. 132), or that ἔρπον is connected with the Latin *erro* (p. 133). Schleicher would have convinced him that his views on the Homeric conjunctive (p. 132) are behind the age. The Latin form *sido* might have suggested that ἵω is for σιδεω, and not "no doubt = σιδω" (p. 155). A careful analysis of Greek stems in -es shows that ἀκλῆως should not be rendered "out of hearing" (p. 159); as the first gradation of the root vowel shows that the sense of κλέφες was originally not the abstract hearing, but something heard.

Apart from the few etymological attempts, the notes are, speaking generally, clear and judicious; though, on comparing the passages from the 'Ajax' and 'Electra' with Mr. Jebb's editions, and taking into account sundry clerical errors and other mistakes and omissions, we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Abbott has hurried over his work more than was advisable. He would have done well to consult Mr. Jebb's 'Ajax' and 'Electra.' The notes on πρὶν ἂν (p. 187) and on the cretic (p. 199) are good specimens of brevity and clearness.

As instances of faults or shortcomings, the following will suffice. The aorist rendered as the perfect needlessly and without comment, Il. I. 4 (p. 128), Æsch. Prom., I. 122 of passage (p. 192). "ἐφεσταότες, the masc. remarkable . . . explained by ἀνέρες, who comes after," p. 140; better explained as due to the notion of the masculine gender conveyed by τέκνα, which comes after ἀλοχοί just before. No notice of the graphic imperfects in the description of the shield. τοῦτο γ' ἀρκέσαι, Ajax, I. 7 (p. 221), "so as to render this service," should be "so as to avert this"; εἰανού (adj.) rendered "fine" (p. 147), instead of "fit for wearing."

Enough of fault-finding. Only when judged by the high standard which it is due to his position to set, is Mr. Abbott's work found wanting. The

general merits of this part of the 'Fifth Greek Reader' will probably cause a demand for a new edition, in which case it is to be hoped that thorough revision will render it fully worthy of its auspices.

*Lascaris; ou, les Grecs du XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle: Nouvelle Historique.* By A. F. Villemain. Edited by Gustave Masson, B.A.—*La Métromanie: a Comedy.* By Piron. Edited by Gustave Masson, B.A.—*The Year 1813* By F. Kohlrausch, with English Notes by Wilhelm Wagner, Ph.D. (Cambridge University Press.)

THESE three little books belong to the "Pitt Press Series," and are well adapted for the use of students preparing for the University Local Examinations. 'Lascaris' is introduced by Vapereau's biographical notice of the author, and several poems on the Greek War of Independence are appended. The notes "supply the student with all necessary help, but nothing more."

M. Masson gives a revised Text of 'La Métromanie,' which he classes with the masterpieces of French dramatic literature. About twenty pages of clear and concise notes, on derivations, metaphors and idioms, are given, and an argument is prefixed to each of the five acts.

In 'The Year 1813' eighty-six pages of German text, taken from the German history of Kohlrausch, are followed by forty-four pages of short and useful notes, including references to Dr. Aue's German Grammar.

*A Manual of Biblical Antiquities.* By John A. Nevin, D.D. (Johnstone & Hunter.)

THE little book of Dr. Nevin was intended to help the cause of Sabbath-school education. Its contents are varied. A great field of knowledge is traversed. Divided into two parts, the first relates to civil, natural, and cognate subjects; the second to the things of religion. The treatment is such as characterizes an intelligent and orthodox preacher who has gathered his matter from well-known sources and condensed it into a popular manual. The reader who trusts to it will often be instructed and often misled. It exhibits too much theology and too little acquaintance with the correct views which have been enunciated in modern critical works on Biblical antiquities. Dr. Nevin has not profited by the best books that treat of the questions he discusses. It is needless to cite erroneous statements because they are so numerous; or to refute the mystical theology which is evolved out of the Scriptures. Imperfect information, absence of discrimination, exploded sentiments appear throughout, though many correct things are enunciated. We fear that the Sunday-school teacher will be often led astray by the volume, if he be unable to distinguish between the true and the false. Perhaps the book would have been better if the author had restricted himself to one part of the extensive subject; since it is no easy matter for a single writer to be master of the best and most correct information on all parts. The volume seems to be of American origin, though it has no statement to that effect.

*Shakespeare's Tragedy of King Lear.* With Introduction and Notes by Dr. W. R. Kemshead. (Collins's School and College Series.)

THE Introduction is extremely good of its kind—it is both well-informed and appreciative. Just one word of Edmund: "The only redeeming feature about him," says Dr. Kemshead, "... is the absence of that detestable hypocrisy which is so objectionable a feature in the characters of Goneril and Regan." But notice those dying words of Edmund, when he is consoled to think that he was "beloved,"—that Goneril and Regan had perished for his sake. The human was not extinguished in one capable of such comfort, however deep-fallen and reprobate. Nature had not cast her child off altogether. The notes are creditable, but offences will come. It is amusing to find Shakespeare's use of shall, in I. i. 28, corrected in this wise: "We would now say 'will' in this phrase." *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* Of felicitate, in I. i. 68, we are told that "the 'd

of the past participle is omitted for the sake of euphony, and because the word is already participial." Surely the second reason is enough, and it has the advantage of being sound. For the first, one can only say "O, Euphony, what things are done in thy name!" We have our doubts as to reverber being an abbreviation of *reverberate*, as also as to its being "an abbreviation of Shakespeare's own invention." Dr. Kemshead is wrong in saying that villain "had not in Shakespeare's time the depraved meaning it has now"; it certainly had such a meaning as well as its strict social sense; see 'As You Like It,' I. i., where Oliver uses it with the former, Orlando with the latter force. How could *latch'd* (II. i. 53, Fol. 1623) "evidently mean" "lanced"? How does the old saying, "It takes nine tailors to make a man," cast any light on "A tailor made thee" (II. ii. 49)? The one phrase no more "interferes" with the other, than cows with shrimps, according to Lord Dunsyre. How could *tender-hefted* mean "which has tenderness"? Can any one really believe that "nuncle" is "a contraction for mine uncle"?

*First Easy Greek Book.* By the Rev. E. Fowle. (Longmans & Co.)

WE may make nearly the same remark on this book as we did on the last book Mr. Fowle sent us. It is compiled with a good deal of care, but the author's scholarship is quite behind the day. He ignores the results obtained by modern philologists. We think, too, that it is a mistake to set boys to read the Gospels in Greek. We know the practice is a common one, but it is a great hindrance to the acquisition of a perception of Greek idiom.

*Goethe's Minor Poems.* Selected and Annotated by A. M. Selss. (Trübner & Co.)

DR. SELSS's selection from Goethe's 'Gedichte' is worthy of praise. Dr. Selss has arranged the poems in chronological order, written an Introduction, and prefixed useful remarks to the various pieces. Some attention, however, to grammatical points is usually expected in a school-book, and it is a pity that Dr. Selss has ignored such questions.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE little expected to see at the present day a reprint of Thomas Taylor's dissertation on the *Eleusinian and Bacchic Mysteries*, yet there appears to be a Dr. Wilder, in America, so imperious to the results of modern criticism, that he has gravely reprinted the treatise of the 'Modern Pletho,' "with introduction, notes, emendations, (!) and glossary." Messrs. Trübner send us this queer reproduction. Dr. Wilder, whose name is most appropriate, should read 'Middlemarch.'

A BOOK of very different value from Dr. Wilder's is Dr. Muir's *Religious and Moral Sentiments metrically rendered from Sanskrit Writers*, sent us by Messrs. Williams & Norgate. We can strongly recommend to the general reader this volume, a republication, with additions, of two pamphlets lately printed by the author.

DR. BUCHHEIM'S *Deutsche Lyrik* is a companion to Mr. Masson's excellent 'Lyre Française.' The volume contains over three hundred specimens of German lyric poetry, and, on the whole, the selection has been made with judgment. It is impossible, however, to speak highly of the Introduction or notes. Dr. Buchheim is capital as a writer of notes to school-books, although his English is clumsy; but when he attempts a higher flight he fails disastrously. What can be the use of such criticism as the following?—"And it was that happy union of feeling and expression which blended in Goethe in an unusual degree the subjective with the objective poet, and which made it possible for him to fulfil the two conditions he laid down for the quality of a poet." The first part of this sentence is simple nonsense. Messrs. Macmillan publish the volume.

MR. PARNELL'S *Ars Pastoria*, published by Messrs. Rivingtons, is distinguished by sound sense and a freedom from cant unfortunately rare.

MR. MACKESON sends us his *Guide to London Charities*. It is a pity that in his Preface he takes no notice of the laudable attempts that are being made to put down the voting system in connexion with charities. Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. are his publishers.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

*Theology.*  
Barr's (Rev. J.) Bible Reader's Assistant, new edit. 2/6 cl.  
Clay's (Rev. J.) The Pastor's Gift, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.  
Fosbery's (T. V.) Voices of Comfort, 2nd edit. 12mo. 7/6 cl.  
Gedge's (Rev. J. W.) Young Churchman's Companion to the Prayer-Book, Part 2, 12mo. 1/1 cl.  
Hall's (J.) God's Way through Preaching, 12mo. 1/6 cl.  
Jukes's (A.) Second Death, 4th edit. cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.  
Light for the Dark, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Martineau's (J.) Hymns of Praise, 32mo. 1/6 cl.  
Shuttleworth's (P. N.) Last Three Sermons at Oxford, 2/6 cl.  
Storr's (R. S.) Conditions of Success in Preaching without Notes, 12mo. 1/6 cl.  
Whitfield's (E.) Old Gems in a New Setting, cr. Svo. 5/ cl.

*Fine Art.*  
Leitch's (R. P.) Course of Painting in Neutral Tint, 5/ cl.  
Lloyd's (F.) Practical Guide to Scene Painting, &c. 1/6 cl.  
Rimmer's (A.) Ancient Stone Crosses of England, Svo. 9/ cl.

*Poetry and the Drama.*  
Horne's (R. H.) Cosmo de' Medici, Svo. 7/ cl.

*History.*  
Caracciolo (Henrietta), Memoirs of, new edit. 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Dictionary of General Biography, edited by W. L. R. Cates, with Supplement, 2nd edit. Svo. 25/ cl.  
Hoylake's (G. J.) History of Co-operation in England, Vol. 1, cr. Svo. 6/ cl.  
Jackson's (T.) Reminiscences, &c., of Celebrated Preachers, 3/6  
Leo the Tenth, Life and Pontificate of, by W. Roscoe, 3/ cl.  
Mahaffy's (Rev. J. P.) Social Life in Greece, 2nd edit. 7/6 cl.

*Geography.*  
Livingstone's (D.) Life and Explorations, illust., 4to. 31/6 mor.  
Merridew's Guide to Boulogne, 4th edit. 1/3 swd.  
Mullens's (J.) Twelve Months in Madagascar, 2nd edit. 7/6 cl.

*Philology.*  
Bullock's (F.) Student's Manual of Spelling, 12mo. 1/6 cl.  
Terentii Afri Andria, edited by T. L. Papillon, new edit., abridged, cr. Svo. 3/6 cl.  
Trench's (R. C.) English, Past and Present, 9th edit. 12mo. 5/ cl.

*Science.*  
Britton's (T. A.) Treatise on Origin of Dry Rot in Timber, 7/6 cl.  
Clarke's (G. S.) Practical Geometry, &c., 4to. 15/ cl.  
Erichsen's (J. E.) On Concussion of the Spine Nervous Shock, 10/6  
Green's (T. H.) Introduction to Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, 3rd edit. 12mo. 10/6 cl.  
Harting's (E.) Rambles in Search of Shells, cr. Svo. 7/6 cl.  
Jackson's (J. W.) Man Contemplated Physically, &c., 5/ cl.  
Merchant's (G.) Answers to Complete Examples in Arithmetic, 12mo. 1/4 cl.  
Proceedings of Association of Municipal and Sanitary Engineers, &c., Vol. 1, edited by L. Angell, Svo. 10/6 cl.  
Rumsey's (H. W.) Essays and Papers on some Fallacies of Statistics concerning Life and Death, &c., Svo. 12/6 cl.  
Society of Engineers' Transactions, 1874, edited by F. F. Rumsey, Svo. 15/ cl.

*General Literature.*  
Alexander's (Mrs.) Which Shall It Be? 4th edit. cr. Svo. 6/ cl.  
Archer's (E. M.) Christina North, new edit. cr. Svo. 6/ cl.  
Anstruther's (Miss) Sweet Idolatry, cr. Svo. 7/6 cl.  
Aunt Louisa's Toy-Books: Tabby's Tea Fight, and London Characters, 4to. 1/ each, swd.

Beale's (A.) Fay Arlington, 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl.  
Burgth's (N. P.) Slide Valve Practically Considered, 6th ed. 5/ cl.  
Canning's (Hon. A. S. G.) Sir Marmaduke Lorton, 3 vols. 31/6  
Collins's (W.) Queen of Hearts, illustrated, cr. Svo. 6/ cl.  
Confessions of a West-End Usurer, cr. Svo. 1/ swd.  
Eggs all the Year Round at 4d. per Dozen, and Chickens at 4d. per lb. 12mo. 2/ cl. limp.

Foreign Office List, July, 1875, Svo. 5/ cl.  
Found on the Dark Mountains, by Author of 'Light in the Clouds,' 12mo. 1/ cl. limp.

Gibson's (C.) What Will the World Say? 3 vols. cr. Svo. 31/6 cl.  
Gold Watchpots (The), 12mo. 2/ bds. (Railway Library.)  
Graphic, Vol. II, folio, 20/ cl.

Hockethorn's (C. W.) Roba d'Italia, 2 vols. Svo. 30/ cl.  
Hill's (Mrs.) Margaret Mortimer's Second Husband, cr. Svo. 7/6  
Illustrated London News, Vol. 66, folio, 20/ cl.

Keary's (A.) Oldbury, cr. Svo. 6/ cl.  
Lee's (H.) Katherine's Trial, new edit. 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Mahan's (M.) Collected Works, edited by J. H. Hopkins, 3 vols. cr. Svo. 45/ cl.

Randall's (J.) Old Sports and Sportsmen, new ed. cr. Svo. 5/ cl.  
Reminiscences of the Lewes, by Sixty-One, 3rd ed. cr. Svo. 2/ swd.  
Vernon Galbray, 16mo. 1/ cl. swd.

#### THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

##### III.

THE Department of Natural History has been engaged in ascertaining, arranging, and cataloguing the collection of Bats, comprising more than 2,000 specimens; and in re-labelling quadrumans and carnivora. The arrangement and examination of the nocturnal birds of prey is nearly complete; specimens and remains of living and extinct gigantic land tortoises have been examined, arranged, and described,—a full account of them is in course of publication in the *Philosophical Transactions*. Similar labours have been



performed, except as regards publication, with respect to groups of lizards, fishes, and crustaceans, and the entomological collections; deteriorated specimens of mammals have been replaced by new ones. The acquisitions comprise 30,699 specimens, of which nearly 14,000 are mollusca, more than 10,000 annulosa, and 6,000 vertebrata. All these have been registered for future reference. Specimens not duplicates have been incorporated with the respective collections; the duplicates may be utilized by exchange. A few of the noteworthy additions are as follows: Mammals—skins and skeletons of quadrupeds from Southern Abyssinia, including a skeleton of a male giraffe; two of both sexes of a wild buffalo; skull of a dwarf antelope; skin and skeleton of a river-hog from Madagascar; thirty-one mammals collected in Persia by W. T. Blanford, Esq.; a skeleton of the very rare freshwater dolphin of the Indus; a skeleton of a similar inmate of the Ganges; flying foxes from Polynesia; skin of a new species of kangaroo from north-eastern Australia; skull of a new species of dolphin. Birds—more than 2,000 birds of prey have been added to the collection, including 132 skins of Scandinavian birds, desirable towards forming a complete list of such birds, for comparison with similar members of the British Fauna; types of a new species of raven from Tangier; twenty new skins of birds from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; type of a new pheasant from the interior of Borneo, one of the most interesting specimens that have been obtained for some years past; it is rather larger than a common pheasant, with skinny wattles on the naked head, the body is entirely black, each feather having a glossy margin, and terminates in a long, lyre-shaped, snow-white tail; two new species, *Dryocopus coronatus* and *Centropus anelli*, from the Gaboon; nests and eggs from Buenos Ayres, among which are those of the parasitic cow-birds. Reptiles—more than 2,500 reptiles and amphibians have been acquired, including a collection, 1,511 in number, found with exceptional opportunities by Col. Beddome in Southern India; among other elements of value in this case is the complete manner in which the collection illustrates the reptilian Fauna of the region; a new European lizard found on Ayre Island, Minorca; a magnificent specimen of the gigantic land tortoise of the Galapagos Islands, a distinct species; an adult specimen of the very rare *Heloderma horridum*, regarded by Mexicans as most venomous, but perfectly harmless. Fishes—618 specimens, including an example of an unknown genus of gadoid, from the south-west coast of Ireland; a new sea-perch; three new species of barbel; a small perch inhabiting the hot-springs of Cafsa; an exceedingly interesting collection from the Tigris, including a fresh-water shark, a new silurid, and a new barbel; types of *Mollisensia Jonesi*, found by T. Rymer Jones, Esq., in a volcanic lake near Huamantla, Mexico, 8,000 feet above the sea. Mollusca—a collection of shells, 12,000 specimens, representing nearly 4,000 species, many of which were desiderata in the Museum, presented by Mrs. J. E. Gray; 445 shells of great intrinsic value, which Mrs. Taylor permitted to be selected from the collection of her late husband, because they were desiderata in the Museum; 194 minute forms of shells from the Japanese seas, all new to the museum. Crustacea—specimens from the south-west of Ireland; a rare *Dromia vulgaris*, from Penzance. Arachnida and Myriopoda, including several new specimens of Glomeridae from Sikkim. Insects—a most important acquisition has been made by the purchase of Mr. E. Saunders's collection of Buprestidae, a group of beetles which, by the beauty of their colour and manifold modifications of their forms, have always attracted entomologists and amateurs, in all, 7,267 specimens. The addition makes the collection in the Museum unrivalled. The publications of this department have been, 1, 'A Hand-list of Seals, Morses, Sea-Lions and Sea-Bears in the British Museum,' by Dr. J. E. Gray; 2, 'Catalogue of Birds in the British Museum,' Vol. I, by Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe.

The Department of Geology has been occupied in arranging, registering, labelling, and cleaning specimens. The gigantic Dinosaurian from Swindon, presented by the Directors of the Swindon Brick and Tile Works, has been successfully cleared from the enveloping stone,—a work of very great difficulty, owing to the varying nature of the envelope, and the extremely brittle condition of the bones; this has been the most arduous task of the kind ever performed in the Department. The extensive collection of mammalian remains, obtained from Sir A. Brady, has been arranged in a room specially prepared for the purpose. Numerous additions, some of which are of considerable interest, have been made.

The Department of Mineralogy can boast of 814 additions. The embodiment in a single catalogue of all the specimens distributed through the volumes of the General Catalogue has occupied the spare time of the staff during three years; one volume and an index remain to be completed. By the aid of this work a new and complete catalogue of the whole collection, with descriptions and analyses, will be commenced. Valuable, rather than numerous, additions have been received.

The Department of Botany has been incorporating plants in the General Herbarium: the principal additions have been cryptogamic, including a large collection of lichens, from Dr. Nylander, of Paris. The extensive lichen collection of Isaac Carroll has been purchased, consisting of more than 4,000 specimens and 260 drawings; the moss herbarium of W. Wilson, of Warrington, author of 'British Mosses'; and other similar collections. Numerous additions from other sources are specified.

Mr. Reid, for the Department of Prints and Drawings, reports considerable progress with the Catalogue of English Satires, in which, besides other examples, all the works of Hogarth have been exhaustively described, and the allusions explained, probably leaving nothing to be done. The Catalogue of English Historical Prints has been continued; the whole of the MS. is in the hands of the printer. Temporary arrangements preparatory to a more complete classification of the various orders of engravings have been made. The general collection of fine English mezzotint engravers' works has been arranged in chronological order,—the whole is in fifty-three volumes; a full descriptive catalogue has been prepared; foreign mezzotint engravers' works have been treated likewise, and an index prepared; the series of prints by Volpato and Ottaviani, coloured by the former, from the frescoes in the Loggia of the Vatican, purchased at the Salamanca sale, have been arranged; prints and etchings after Reynolds have been arranged in twelve volumes, and the MS. catalogue adapted; foreign portraits, French drawings, English drawings and etchings, have been incorporated with their respective classes; a selection of the best of Hilton's drawings, presented by Miss Tatlock, has been put in a case; nearly 900 titles have been prepared for the catalogue of foreign portraits, including the portraits in the illustrated copy of Madame de Sévigné's Letters; more than 1,300 for the catalogues of English and foreign mezzotints. The acquisitions by the Department, 11,381 in number, comprise a collection of drawings of architecture, furniture, iron-work, stained glass, and tiles, 1,817 in number, with seventeen small sketch-books by the late W. Twopeny, presented by E. Twopeny, Esq.; two large pen drawings by J. Barry, for pictures in the Adelphi, presented by J. P. Hicks, Esq.; drawings presented by Mr. J. D. Francis, including sketches by Blake, Alexander, Bonington, Edridge, Hearne, Rowlandson, Sandby, Varley, and others, together with prints and etchings after English and foreign works; a collection of sketches illustrating antiquities of Etruria, bequeathed by J. S. Ainslie, Esq.; selections from the collections of Hugh Howard. Italian works include a profile head of an old man, in sepia, by Da Vinci; designs for plate and furniture by G. Romano; drawings by Bernini, L. Caracci, Polidoro, Giorgione, Luti, Maratti, Pellegrini, Schidone; etchings by A. and L. Caracci, A. and B. Fontana, G. Lanfranco, A. and G.

Mitelli, and A. Tempesta. The engravings include an early Florentine print, probably by Da Vinci, representing a dragon seizing a lion, undescribed; four rare examples by M. Antonio, and others. The following are German—Drawings: a design for the hilt and sheath of a dagger, by Holbein. Engravings: a fine impression of St. Francis receiving the stigmata, by Meckenen; two friezes, by B. Beham, of great beauty and rarity; works of Altdorfer, Amman, Burgmair, L. Cranach, Hollar, Pencz, Schaufelin, V. Solis, &c. Dutch and Flemish: a study by Rembrandt for his portrait of C. Sylvius, in bistre, with a reed pen; a head in three-quarters view, by L. van Leyden, of a woman, in sepia, with a brush, perfectly modelled; a study by Van Dyck for the horse in the portrait of Charles the First, now in the Louvre. Etchings: a set of the War Horses, by J. Hugtenburg; engravings by R. van Aude-naerde, Bloemaert, Van Gunst, Hondius, Van Somer, C. Visscher, Vorsterman, and Wierix. French: the sketch by Watteau for his portrait of B. Baron, the engraver, at work; etchings by numerous old and living masters, including MM. Appian, Ballin, Bonvin, S. Bourdon, Le Brun, Brunet-Desbaines, Callot, Caeron, Lalanne, Legros, Le Rat, L'Hermite, Martial, E. Millet. English: 479 drawings of remains of ancient buildings in London and its vicinity, by J. W. Archer; other examples by Barlow, Edridge, I. Jones, Kneller, J. Oliver, S. W. Reynolds; the woodcuts of the Ark Royal, Queen Elizabeth's largest ship, fully described in the *Athenæum* some time since.

## SAXO-GRAMMATICUS.

## II.

Derby House, Eccles.

WITH your permission, I should like to continue the subject which you courteously allowed me to open in your pages, and to try and elucidate further the very dark corner of European history upon which I wrote.

Having decided that there was only one King of Denmark, namely Gorm, in the ninth century, I now purpose inquiring a little more closely into his origins.

Saxo tells us that Gormo Anglicus was the son of Frotho. Frotho, or Frode, is a common particle in Scandinavian names. Godefrodus, Sigifrodus, &c., are examples of compounds in which it occurs. In the pages of Frankish and other foreign chroniclers I am not aware that it ever occurs alone, but is replaced by Sigifrodus. Kruse, in his regal lists, uses the two names as synonymous. In the particular instance we are discussing, we find that the Icelandic Annals, which otherwise at this point follow the arrangement of Saxo, insert Sigifrodus where Saxo says Frotho (Kruse, Chron. Nort. 263). They also, like Saxo, make him the son of Canute and the father of Gorm, the Englishman. We may take it, therefore, that Saxo's Frotho is equivalent to Sigifrodus, Sigfried, or Sigurd, all of which are forms of one name.

Saxo goes on to say that Frotho was baptized in England, and that he sent to Pope Agapetus to ask him to send some persons to help him to convert the Danes. Stephens and other antiquaries have pointed out that this is an anachronism; that the first Pope Agapetus was already dead in A.D. 536, while the second was only raised to the Papacy in 955, when Harald Blaatand was King of Denmark (Stephans, 'Notes to Saxo,' 194; Kruse, 471). On turning to the Icelandic Annals already quoted, we find that Agapetus is replaced by Adrian, and Adrian the Second was, in fact, Pope from 867 to 872, which would coincide well with the date when Gorm's father should have lived. The Fulda Annals have a wide reputation for accuracy, and we find them mentioning, under the year 873, that when the Emperor, Louis the Second, was holding "a placitum" at Bisestat, near Worms, envoys came to him from the Danish king, Sigifrodus, to settle some boundary dispute between the Northmen and the Saxons, and to arrange about a market for the exchange of commodities. Later in the same year the Emperor held a "Conventum" at Metz, when other envoys

came to him from Halfdene, the brother of Sigifrodus, to ask the same favours which his brother had asked (Pertz, i. 386-7; Kruse, 353). The Icelandic Annals say that in 861 Sigifrodus and Halfdene ruled in Denmark. Adam, of Bremen, says they were kings of Denmark in the time of Saint Anskarius, who died in 865.

These statements make it more than probable that Saxo is not to be impugned when he makes Gorm the successor of Frotho or Sigifrodus; but let us go somewhat further. He tells us that Frotho was baptized in England, while the Annales Ryenses call him Victor Anglia, and say he reigned over two realms. On turning to the English chroniclers of this period, we find that it was at this very time that Halfdene was conquering Northumbria. It has been a great puzzle to discriminate who this Halfdene really was. I have no hesitation in identifying him with the Halpteni frater Sigifrodi of the Fuldensis Annals. It is far from improbable that Sigfried was in Northumbria with his brother, and that he, probably, left him there to govern the country for him. This identification throws considerable light on the Danish invasions of this period, for it follows that Halfdene was the uncle of Gorm or Guthrum, who invaded East Anglia in 874, and who joined Halfdene with his *comitatus*. It accounts, too, for the prominent position assumed by Guthrum among the invaders as the son of the then reigning King of Denmark.

But Halfdene is called a brother of Inguar, and by the general consent of the English authorities was a son of Ragner Lodbrog. If our contention be right, then Sigifrodus must also have been a son of Ragner Lodbrog. Now we know that Ragner had a son Sigifrodus or Sigurd, who was styled Sigurd Snake-eye; and further that, according to the Sagas, in apportioning his dominions among his sons, Denmark was especially assigned to Sigurd, so that here we have another remarkable confirmation of our contention. To complete the chain of evidence we have but to turn to the Hervarar Saga, and to find it there stated that Gorm was, in fact, the son of Sigurd Snake-eye. This correlation of evidence seems overwhelmingly to show that Gorm was, in fact, the son of Sigifrodus, who was no other than Sigurd Snake-eye himself—a conclusion which enables us to erase another king's name from the exuberant list of Saxo. In that list, Siwardus, Regner Lodbrog, and another Siwardus occur as the 50th, 51st, and 52nd kings of Denmark—Frotho being the 55th. Now the Siwardus numbered 52, whom he makes the son and successor of Ragner Lodbrog, can be no other than Sigurd Snake-eye. As we have shown that Frotho is also identical with Sigurd Snake-eye, it follows that the Siwardus, numbered 52, and Frotho, numbered 55, are one and the same person; and, as in the case of Gorm, the old chronicler has disintegrated a reign, and made two separate ones out of it. The reason is not difficult to find. The greater part of the history of Denmark in the ninth century consists of an account of the struggle between the descendants of Godfred the Danish king in the reign of Charlemagne and Ragner Lodbrog and his sons; and although Ragner was at first successful, he was afterwards driven away by Eric, the son of Godfred, who occupied the throne till 854, and it was only at a later day that his son succeeded in once more gaining the throne. So that although Sigurd was the heir and successor of Ragner, as Saxo makes him, yet he was dispossessed for a long time by Eric, who, in fact, intervened between him and his father. This is such a natural explanation, that we have no compunction in erasing Siwardus, numbered 52 in Saxo's list, and making Frotho the son of Ragner. This conclusion is so forcible, that it seems incredible that nearly every author who has mentioned the subject of late years has escaped it, and in nearly every case made Gorm the son of Hardacnut, for which contention the evidence is most feeble. Out of the fifteen several lists of Danish kings collected by Kruse from various sources, there is only one, I believe, and that a very confused one, dating

from the last year of the thirteenth century, in which Gorm is made the son of Hardacnut, while in nine of them he is made the son of Frotho or Sigurd. It will not be uninteresting, and it will further clear up the narrative of Saxo, to inquire who this Hardacnut was. Saxo, as I have said, makes his Frotho the son of a Cnut or Canutus, which is a mistake, as I have shown that Frotho was, in fact, a son of Ragner Lodbrog. He tells us that he was a child when he succeeded to the throne, and further, that he was the son and successor of the Danish king Eric. He is called Lothecnut, i.e., Little Cnut, by Petrus Olaus and in the Annales Ryenses, while the Landfættagel calls him Haurda Knutr. Now it is a very remarkable fact that no such name occurs in the Frankish Annals. We read in them, under the year 854, that Eric having quarrelled with his nephew Gudrum (an entirely different person from the Danish king of that name), the latter had turned pirate. In this year a struggle ensued between the two in which all the royal family perished, save one boy. A similar story is told in Rembert's 'Life of Saint Anskarius,' and by Adam of Bremen, who add that the boy was called Eric, and that he succeeded Eric the First; they call him Eric the Younger. Now, while we find no Cnut in the Frankish chronicles, so we find no Eric the Second in Saxo's list, yet Cnut and Eric both succeeded Eric the First, and both as boys; they, in fact, answer exactly to one another, save in name. In regard to the name, it is hardly likely that the Frankish Annals, and such an authority as Rembert, could have been mistaken. Nor, on the other hand, can we agree that the general consent of the native chroniclers is to be ignored. My explanation of the difficulty is that Cnut was, in his case, probably only a qualifying name. It is very curious that a name, which we consider to be so typically Danish, should not be found in the lists of early Scandinavian sovereigns, and should, in fact, occur for the first time in the case of the boy king to whom I am now referring; and it seems to me very probable that it was used in his case as a differentiating epithet. In favour of this view I may quote a curious sentence from Sueno Aggesen. He makes Sigurd Snake-eye dispossess the reigning King of Denmark, and adds, "Qui dum regno poteretur Conquisito Regis interempto filium thoro sibi sociavit. Quæ dum partus tempus implevisset. Nodi Danice Knude alludens vocabulo Kanutum appellavit utpote quod is primus in Dacia hoc nomine factus" (Kruse, op. cit. 464). I may add, that in Kruse's list of kings, taken from Petrus Olaus, *Harthenuthe* (Hardacnut) is made a qualifying appellation of Frotho, which shows the name was sometimes so used. I am, therefore, well convinced that the boy Cnut and the boy Eric were the same person, and that the difficulty about the name is only a superficial one; so that, although Saxo is not right in making Cnut the father of Frotho, he is not far wrong in making him his predecessor. I should like to have added something about the exact chronology of the Danish kings in the second half of the ninth century, but my letter has already exceeded reasonable bounds, and I will, with your permission, reserve that question for another communication. Saxo's list of kings during that period, as I have revised it, will now run:—Ragner Lodbrog; Eric; Cnut, or Eric the Second; Frotho, or Sigurd Snake-eye; Gorm the Old, or the Englishman; Harald Blaatand.

HENRY H. HOWORTH.

#### BISHOP THIRLWALL.

THE death of Bishop Thirlwall can have been no surprise to his friends. For a long time past he had been in failing health, but perhaps the cruellest of his trials was the state of his eyes, which was such, that for many months past he had been almost, if not quite, blind. His relinquishment of the labours which the diocese of St. David's involved came too late to be of avail, and the twelve months that have intervened

between his resignation and his death were to him months of slowly increasing weakness.

We have nothing to add to the tribute paid to the Bishop in this journal by Prof. Perowne in last July; but now that the greatest Bishop whom the English Church has seen since Warburton has passed away, his loss seems even a greater one than we had anticipated. He was the last, excepting Prof. Malden, who still happily survives, of the brilliant band of Cambridge scholars who, after the peace of 1815 had again opened the Continent, broke away from the narrow type of scholarship which the influence of Porson and Dobree had made dominant in this country, and introduced Englishmen to the historical researches of Niebuhr and the theology of Schleiermacher. It would be difficult to estimate the extent of the revolution which was thus begun, for we have not yet seen the end of it. And although the Bishop's 'History of Greece' was the highest original achievement of the school, yet it may safely be asserted that the translation of Niebuhr's History, which he and Archdeacon Hare undertook, preceded it and had a more immediate influence. In some letters of Niebuhr's, published by the late Dr. Donaldson, in the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology*, may be read the history of that translation; and a glance at them will show how narrowly Niebuhr escaped the hands of the ordinary "translator," and how probable it at one time seemed that his great work would be brought before the public so mutilated that it might have failed to produce any impression.

The Bishop's theological writings, if we except his Charges, were confined to his essay prefixed to his translation of Schleiermacher. "What Niebuhr has done for Rome, requires to be done for Judea," said Dr. Arnold; but Thirlwall, burdened with the cares of his diocese, never found leisure for a work for which, beyond any other living Englishman, he was fitted. It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that he was indifferent to the historical criticism of the New Testament: he was a close student of the enormous literature relating to the subject which the presses of Germany send forth; and the rumour which attributed 'Supernatural Religion' to him was, at least to some extent, justified; for he was one of the few people in this country really versed in the literature to which Mr. Pusey had recourse. His calm, penetrating intellect, and the liberality and courage which he always showed, would have enabled him to handle the burning questions of sacred history in a way in which we can now hardly hope to see them treated; and great as have been the services rendered to learning by Dr. Thirlwall, we cannot but regret that he was not the historian of the early days of Christianity as well as of Greece.

His Charges will, we trust, be republished in a convenient shape. They form a commentary on the questions that have agitated the Church of England during thirty years such as no other writings can supply, for their author had the learning of a theologian and the judicial temper of a judge.

#### Literary Gossip.

AMONGST the stories which affect the moral character of Shakspeare, the worst is unquestionably the ugly scandal respecting the poet and Mrs. Davenant, of Oxford. The public will be glad to hear that Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps has recently discovered contemporary documents which show conclusively that there is no substantial foundation for the Oxford tradition.

THERE has been a Shakspeare quarto "find" at Carlisle, in the shape of a volume containing six plays, issued during the lifetime of the poet, including the first edition of 'Troilus and Cressida.'

THE project of a monument to Byron has, as our readers are aware, within the last few days assumed an altered form and grander

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proportions. Instead of a slab over his grave at Hucknall, it is now intended to erect a monumental statue of Byron in some public place in the metropolis, of such importance as to assume the character of a national monument. The scheme has not yet taken a definite shape, still not only is a marble statue in contemplation, but also a canopy in classic style to protect it, and give importance to the work. For this purpose a sum of 10,000*l.* is required; and it is hoped that it may easily be raised among admirers of the poet. The Scott monument at Edinburgh cost 15,000*l.*

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The rumour of a portion of the marbles of the Parthenon still existing at the bottom of the sea is not without some foundation. It is true Lord Elgin believed that he had recovered all the boxes that went down in his vessel off the island of Cerigo, but so many shipwrecks have occurred off that dangerous spot, that it is still possible one or more of Lord Elgin's cases may be lurking at the bottom of the sea."

MISS BRADDON, we are sorry to hear, for she writes a great deal too much, has undertaken to supply a novel to the Association of Provincial Newspapers, organized by Mr. W. F. Tillotson, proprietor of the *Bolton Evening News*. The new work will be entitled 'Dead Men's Shoes,' and its publication in the English, Irish, and Scotch journals will commence next week. Translations of the novel will appear simultaneously in France, Germany, and Russia.

THE paper on the French Army in the forthcoming August number of *Blackwood* is understood to be by Mr. Frederic Marshall, the author of 'French Home Life and International Vanities.' Mr. J. C. PAGER's articles in the *St. James's Magazine*, on 'Naval Powers and their Policy,' are being reprinted with additions.

THE death is announced of Mr. Edward Adams, the originator and editor of the *Stratford-upon-Avon Herald*, a journal he had conducted from its commencement with no small ability and success. The *Herald*, which appeared in 1860, was the second newspaper established at Stratford. The first one was started nearly a hundred years ago, living only two or three years. No perfect series of the older paper is known to exist, but a small volume of parts of it is preserved in the Longbridge collection.

THE Archaeological Association meets at Evesham, as we have already said, on the 16th of August. The Society is well supported by the local gentry, and there is promised a goodly array of papers by Messrs. Planché, Tucker, New, Mackenzie Walcott, Syer Cumming, Dillon Croker, Prebendary Scarth, and others. There are, of course, the usual attractions of invitations to luncheons, at which, we trust, the habit of speechifying, so out of place at private entertainments, may not, as heretofore, be encouraged. The omission of the absurd compliments in vogue on such occasions will facilitate the progress of the legitimate business of the week.

THE interest excited by Marlitt's 'Zweite Frau' in Europe and America has induced Miss Annie Wood to make an English translation of the story, which will be published by Mr. Bentley. According to our German contemporary the *Gartenlaube*, American readers

of the novel are naming their infant children after the heroine.

WE are sorry to hear of the death, at the age of seventy-six, of Mr. George Smith, of the late firm of Hodges, Smith & Co., the well-known publishers, of Dublin. Mr. Smith retired from business several years ago, since which period the firm has been styled Hodges, Foster & Co.

A NEW weekly journal will shortly be commenced in Manchester. It will be called *The Manchester Weekly Post*. In its pages it is proposed to pay special attention to incidents of interest occurring in Manchester and the surrounding district, and a considerable space will be devoted to the publication of works of fiction. In the first number will be commenced a novel, by Mr. Mortimer Collins, entitled 'From Midnight to Midnight.'

IN his 'Précis de l'Histoire de la Bibliothèque Nationale,' Mr. A. Franklin supplies, among others, a piece of information which cannot fail to be extremely interesting to English public libraries and private collectors of manuscripts of French origin. When King Charles the Fifth placed his library at the Louvre, an inventory of it was made by Gilles Mallet, in 1373, and is still to be found in the National Library (MSS. Français, No. 2,700). Other inventories were successively made in 1411, 1413, and 1483. When the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, entered Paris, he had all the books in the Louvre removed to England in 1429. So, by consulting Gilles Mallet's catalogue, the origin of a great number of valuable manuscripts now in England may easily be traced.

WE regret to notice the death of Dr. Davies, of Regent's Park College, known as the translator of Ewald's Hebrew Grammar, and as the compiler of a Hebrew Lexicon. He was one of the Committee for revising the Authorized Version of the Old Testament. Dr. Davies was a modest, unassuming man, and took immense pains with his pupils. He was held in high esteem by all who were acquainted with him.

'DENZIL PLACE,' which we review in another column, is by Mrs. Singleton.

SEÑOR PEREZ DE GUZMAN, who is said to have been for a considerable time collecting data for his historical work upon the projected alliance between Charles the First of England, and the Infanta Maria de Austria, proposes to read at the meeting of the Association of Authors and Artists, on the occasion of the anniversary of Lope de Vega, the first chapter of his book. The work is completed, and will be shortly published in Madrid.

MR. F. W. CHESSON is writing a work on Atlantic Telegraphy, the first portion of which, being a review of recent legislation in Canada with reference to the Atlantic cables, will be published in a few days.

THERE is an advertisement in Welsh,—we do not think it needful to reproduce it,—addressed 'Y Cymmrodorion,' and the earliest we have met with in that language in a London newspaper, in the *Public Advertiser*, March 1, 1754, p. 2, col. 3.

MR. STEPHEN E. WHEELER, the son of Mr. Talboys Wheeler, the historian of India, is going out to India as assistant-editor of the *Pioneer*.

THE obituary of last week contains the name of Sir Francis Head, the well-known author of 'Rough Notes of a Journey across the Pampas,' 'Bubbles from the Brünnen of Nassau,' and many other gossip and amusing books. Schlangenbad and Schwabach should erect a monument to the memory of the writer who immortalized them.

A PUBLIC library has recently been established at Yedo for the use of both natives and foreigners. It is open all the year round, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., except on national and general holidays. Readers are allowed to make excerpts, but are not allowed to borrow books from the premises without the special permission of the Minister of Education. The regulations are ten in number, and are almost identical with those which are in force in similar institutions in European countries.

## SCIENCE

*On British Wild Flowers considered in Relation to Insects.* By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. (Macmillan.)

SPRENGEL, a most diligent and able "naturalist" in the true sense of the word, first observed that many flowers were especially constructed with relation to the visits of insects, being led to a perception of this relation by the conviction, as he says, "that the wise Author of Nature could not have created even a hair in vain." Seventy years later Mr. Darwin, having no less the conviction that every minutest detail of an organism has its purpose and significance, showed how many curious points in the structure of insects and plants, in fact, almost the whole make and colouring of flowers, could be explained on the supposition that the relationship between the insects and the flowers was one of reciprocal advantage, and that by the gradual selection, in the struggle for existence, of those plants, in all localities and positions, which most attracted the visits of insects, and most effectually made use of them as agents for carrying the pollen of one plant to another, so as to secure cross fertilization, the nicely-devised arrangements which we can to-day observe in so many flowers have gradually come into existence. Sprengel conceived that the flower was made for the insect, and the insect for the flower. Mr. Darwin has shown that each has (so to speak) made the other in virtue of the great fundamental properties of living things—variation, excess of reproduction, and transmission by inheritance.

Sir John Lubbock originally wrote the admirable little book before us to enable his own children to follow out for themselves on British wild flowers the various arrangements which exist for the purpose of carrying on this "game," or perhaps we should say "business," with the insects. The general features of insect-pollination, which vary in endless details, are these: insects, like many other animals, are fond of sweet things, and are attracted by a brilliant colour or by a rich perfume; the flower provides itself with these attractions, and ensures the visit of insects. The insect is a free, widely-ranging creature, and passes from flower to flower over a large area. The flower takes advantage of this to send its fertilizing pollen to a distant member of the same species; had it not the use of an

insect as carrier, it would have to trust to the very uncertain dispersion of its pollen by the wind, or else have to fertilize itself, which can be shown to be less likely to ensure the survival of the race than is cross-fertilization. Accordingly, the flower has its nectar placed in such a spot that the insect in getting at it must dust himself all over (especially about the head) with the pollen discharged from the little boxes at the ends of the stamens. This is not all, for the same flower is ready to receive the fertilizing pollen carried by the insect on its stigma, which is generally placed so that the first thing done by the insect is to knock his head against it. Most flowers are not ready both to receive and to send pollen by the same messenger, but at first are senders and, after a day or two, receivers of these insect-carried parcels. The devices for forcing the insect to rub against this or that part of the blossom, for suddenly be-spattering him with pollen-flour, for half-drowning him so that he may slowly creep out by the place where pollen is stored, for tempting him with a comfortable perch, or inducing him to struggle wildly and besmear himself whilst greedily pushing in some narrow corner after the half-concealed sweetstuff,—these and the lengthening of beak and jaw and change of limb which the insect has recourse to, or which natural selection has brought him to, in order to match the exacting conditions offered by the sweetest flowers, are described systematically and minutely, as far as regards British species, in Sir John Lubbock's little book. Excellent diagrams illustrate the text, and make the various arrangements intelligible to the least-instructed reader. When we remember that there are yet many of these relations between flower and insect to be discovered, and that such discovery is within the capacity of every one with a naturalist's patience and love of observation, we can but look upon Sir John Lubbock's volume as a most acceptable one, likely to be a valuable guide and stimulus to a number of young observers.

The subject is one which suggests experiment and observation at every turn,—the times of the opening and closing of flowers, the discrimination of colours, and odours, and of forms by insects of various species; the spontaneity, if any, shown by insects in adapting their habits to new flowers, and many such topics occur to us as worthy of research as we turn over the pages of this book, and of research under the most fascinating conditions. Some quiet old garden in the warmest summer weather, when the insects are busy among the flowers, must be the place for this kind of study; whilst the laborious investigator stretches himself at full length on the grass, and brings his head close to this or that group of honey-baited blossoms. The bees, it seems, are learning (when did they find out the trick?) to outwit some of the flowers, for some of them have been seen calmly to ignore the gorgeous purple gateway which the Fuchsias offer for their entrance, and, in the most disappointing manner, get at the honey by a back way, nibbling a little hole from the outside. This shameless repudiation of reciprocity must, we suppose, from time to time recur, much to the disadvantage of particular species of plants. On the other hand, the vegetable kingdom is avenged by those carnivorous monsters who

have formed the subject of Mr. Darwin's most recent study. These, doubtless, in ancestral times, encouraged the visits of heedless insects for some purpose not uncongenial to the visitor; but, with lapse of time, they have developed the power of grasping him in a spring-trap, where he is digested and assimilated without remorse. We must be careful in these days how we draw lessons in moral conduct from the contemplation of the ant and the lily; but we may feel less isolated as lords of the creation, and more tender to the delinquencies of members of our own brotherhood, when we find that treachery and rapacity are bound up in the very elements of protoplasm.

#### Science Gossip.

On the 26th inst., Mr. Donald Mackenzie was permitted by the Lord Mayor to explain a most remarkable scheme for opening up Central Africa, and particularly Timbuktú and neighbourhood, to commerce and Christianity. Mr. Mackenzie, whose principal coadjutor appears to be Mr. Skertchley, proposes to remove the barrier of sand which now obstructs the mouth of a river opposite the Canaries, and asserts that the waters of the Atlantic will then fill up a tract of the Western Sahara, 126,000 square miles in extent, and enable vessels to get within a short distance of Timbuktú. The Lord Mayor referred to an "eminent" engineer who considered this scheme to be easy of accomplishment. We need hardly say that it is utterly impracticable; there exists no evidence whatever which justifies the assertion that the tract known as "El Juf," or the belly of the desert, is depressed below the level of the ocean. Under any circumstances, table-lands of some height separate it from the Atlantic. Nor do we see how the waters of the latter are to get to Timbuktú, or even within a reasonable distance of it, for that town lies 1,200 miles up the Niger, and at a considerable elevation above the sea.

MR. ALFRED BELLVILLE writes from Zanzibar that Cameron is reported to have been seen by an Arab on the western side of the Lualaba. Mr. Stanley is said to have had a fight, and lost 100 men.

OUR national Observatory at Greenwich will, in a few days, complete the two hundredth year of its existence, the foundation-stone having been laid on the 10th of August, 1675. Flamsteed, the first Astronomer-Royal, commenced his observations there on February 11 (O.S.), 1676, by observing the distances of the Moon from two fixed stars in Taurus; but he was not able to come into residence at the Observatory until the following July.

THE last small planet (No. 146), discovered by Borrelly on the 8th of June, has received the name of Lucina.

MR. F. DREW has been appointed Assistant-Master for Science at Eton College. Mr. Drew was formerly on the staff of the Geological Survey of this country, and afterwards spent ten years in Kashmir, engaged in geological exploration for the Maharajah.

A BRONZE statue is about to be erected at Hartford, Connecticut, in memory of Dr. Horace Wells, as the "discoverer of anaesthesia."

PROF. GUTHRIE writes:—"In a notice which recently appeared in the *Athenæum* regarding the rate of the undulations of liquids in circular troughs, it is correctly stated that the rate varies inversely with the square root of the diameter (or radius). This is not all. The slowest undulations in a circular trough are isochronous with those of a pendulum, whose length is the radius of the circle of the trough."

THE next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Detroit, Michigan, commencing on Wednesday,

the 11th of August, under the presidency of Mr. J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey.

WITH their usual regularity, the Monthly Records of observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory in November and December, 1874, have reached us. The mean maximum temperature of self-registering thermometers in shade for December was 75.3, the solar maximum radiation being 122.3.

WE have also received the "Report of Progress" of the Geological Survey of Victoria, by Mr. R. Brough Smyth, which embraces special reports on the geology, mineralogy, and physical structure of various parts of the colony, by Messrs. Howitt, Murray, Etheridge, jun., Taylor, Krause, Nicholas, Ulrich, and Newberry.

THE *Transactions and Proceedings* of the Royal Society of Victoria, issued August, 1874, contains the Anniversary Address of Mr. R. J. Ellery, the Government Astronomer, and numerous papers of considerable interest.

THE *Proceedings* of the Bristol Naturalists' Society, Part 2 of Vol. I., New Series, just issued, contains several papers of much interest. The Errata are, however, so numerous, that we cannot accept the excuse that they are only "owing to the haste with which the proofs were revised by authors,"—carelessness would have been the correct term.

It is proposed by Herr Möller, of Wedel in Holstein, to publish a work on the preparation of the Diatomaceæ, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. The work will fully describe the methods of collecting, cleaning, and mounting diatoms as microscopic objects.

STUDENTS of comparative anatomy may be referred to a catalogue of the typical parts in the skeletons of a cat, a duck, and a cod-fish, recently prepared by Mr. E. Tulley Newton, of the Geological Survey. This catalogue is intended to accompany the sets of skeletons supplied to schools by the Science and Art Department. It has been prepared under Prof. Huxley's care, and contains not only comparative descriptions of the bones in the three types which have been selected, but also a table showing the bones of the skull in mammals, birds, and fishes generally.

A HUMAN skeleton has just been found, under extremely interesting conditions, in the excavations which Col. Lane Fox is now conducting on the old pre-historic site at Cissbury, near Worthing.

#### FINE ARTS

INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE THIS DAY, July 31.—Ten till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—Gallery, 53, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW BRITISH INSTITUTION, 89, Old Bond Street.—THE SUMMER EXHIBITION of PICTURES, BRITISH and FOREIGN, with many Additions replacing sold Works, is NOW OPEN.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

BLACK and WHITE EXHIBITION, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of Drawings, Etchings, Engravings, &c., OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ROBERT F. McNAIR, Secretary.

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE of 'CHRIST LEAVING the PRETORIUM,' with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'The Night of the Crucifixion,' 'La Vigne,' 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Crusaders,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY 35, New Bond Street. Ten to Six.—1s.

*Ceramic Art in Remote Ages.* Illustrated. By J. B. Waring. (Day.)

THE late Mr. Waring concluded an unsettled career with the compilation and publication of this book. He honestly admitted it to be a compilation; and, for our part, we are glad to say that we do not think he could have employed his opportunities better than in producing this volume, gathering his materials from many sources, some of which are recondite, while many are hardly accessible to the general student, not to say to that omnivorous personage, the general reader. Mr. Waring had, before he set to work on the ceramic art of remote ages, occupied himself, but less for

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tunately, with a compilation, similar to that before us, on 'The Stone Monuments of Remote Ages.' This newer production may be called the sequel to its forerunner; and it is amply illustrated by drawings,—not to an uniform scale, we are sorry to say,—of rude fictilia, gathered from nearly all parts of the earth. The notion of placing them grouped according to certain general resemblances in various examples was a happy one. On Plate 1, for instance, examples of vases occur which come from Nimroud, Rome, Denmark, Germany, and Spain. On the other hand, this notion might be carried too far, and people may be betrayed into strange conclusions. For instance, Plate 2 shows in Nos. 13 and 14 two jugs of early Greek ware, and in No. 15 one from Assyria, of which, so far as the diagrams are concerned,—and the reader may have no other means for judging about the works,—the former two might have been wrought in England between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries, and, as regards the latter one, it might have been made in Algeria within our own memory. Sepulchral ware must be taken to represent, so far at least as its characteristic decorations are concerned, the stage of progress attained by the makers, rather than the period at which the examples were produced. If, by any other means, we even approximately arrive at the date of an interment, then the evidence of the decorations, i.e., that which Mr. Waring courageously called the "art" of his subjects, is invaluable as indicating the social state of the defunct and his friends. National distinctions are by no means unmarked on these "sad and sepulchral pitchers," but more distinctly in the impressed patterns than in the shapes of the objects. For example, Italian urns most frequently display the fylfot, or its relative the key-fret, the latter referring to Greece too, while British vessels bear cable-like rings and dimples, in some cases the fylfot also. From Denmark we have a wavelike ornament of chevrons connected, which is extremely Greekish; and the same thing occurs in a vase from North Germany—a capital argument, by the way, for the annexation of the small to the large country. But if we look at the subject from a "nationalist" point of view, it may be fortunate for us that the patterns on the sepulchral vases of the ancient—how ancient we do not pretend to know—inhabitants of this island are beyond all question different from those observable on "pitchers" found elsewhere. Not even the effigies of the owl-eyed goddess (see Fig. 1, Plate 30), which has been so happily discovered on innumerable relics found on Hissarlik and under the lava at Therapia, an emblem dear to Dr. Schliemann, is so decisive as this fact of the utter unlikeness of decorations on "pots" found in Britain, to such ornaments on ware from other places. By the way, the so called "ornament on an earthenware spindle wheel," figured here in Plate 19, Figs. 8, 9, is really, one might say, own brother to those tiresome "whorls" which Dr. Schliemann turned up with his "Troy." Yet this specimen is derived from the 'Archæologia Cambrensis,' and the thing itself was found at La Tourelle, Quimper. Again, the porch-arch at Landewednack Church, Cornwall, furnishes radial, crossed, and chevron patterns, which served Mr. Waring as examples of circle and

rayed symbols hinting at Sun-worship, which is possible. Besides, Brittany and Livonia both supply patterns as like as possible to those on which the King of Nineveh trod in the pavements of his palace. Probably patterns, like statistics, may be made to prove anything.

Mr. Waring laid down not fewer than twelve primary principles or deductions about the characteristics and qualities of rude stone monuments, and they were of a safer kind than deductions of the sort are generally found to be. He was not able to be so succinct and comprehensive in regard to "ceramic art" products. Still he did contrive to reach more than one conclusion, which, if not absolutely novel, is, at least, clearly and compendiously set forth. He held that all art derives from Egypt, a country which supplied antetypes of design to neighbouring nations. These types were communicated, but at a comparatively late date, by means of Assyrian and Greek models, rather than directly, to Germanic pottery. He sought to prove this by referring to Greek works of about 800 B.C., as early Latin and Alban were supposed to be of a like age. His numerous plates illustrate his reasoning, and show a closer communication than is commonly admitted.

Written history being insufficient, we must refer, as our author says, to archaeology to clear up, as far as may be, the records of the state of our Celtic and Teutonic forefathers. Earthenware supplies the most help, and, with frequent references to his previous compilation on monuments and tombs, Mr. Waring proceeds in detail to do his best with pottery. The results are rather negative than positive, but they are valuable as throwing light upon the state of the people who made the pottery. With a doubtful exception, we find nowhere direct representations of any natural object. We cannot conclude, said Mr. Waring, that this remarkable abstention arose from inability to represent objects naturally, for we know that even in the "mysterious stone age" the people had the power to produce portraits of objects showing considerable realistic force. We may therefore conclude that they purposely avoided representations of this sort on pottery. This idea is strengthened by the fact that while ornament, more or less elaborate, does occur, it is always of a conventional character, and, moreover, one special form is found so frequently, and is so similar in every case, both in itself and in its position, that we are justifiably led to conclude it had in every case one and the same meaning; this ornament is the circle, or the circle combined with the cross, which, says our author, are emblems of a particular religious creed. In addition to this, we are told that, until our forefathers were corrupted by contact with idolatrous Rome, we meet with no trace whatever of any figure, animal, human, or ideal. Without the symbol of the circle, single and concentric, and the cross within a circle, we should have gained no clue to the religion of the deceased; with this symbol, we are justified in concluding, "almost to a certainty," what that religion was.

The reader will see what a tremendous load of assumptions Mr. Waring based on the fact that rude peoples generally use the rudest, most obvious, and easiest to produce of all ornaments, the circle, the cross, both com-

bined, and such-like simplicities. These ancient and pious persons saw, we are told, two sources of life: 1, the reproductive animal principle; 2, the vivifying power of the sun. "Thus we find the early nations of all parts of the world claiming a solar origin, and calling themselves 'children of the sun.'" The circle is the symbol of the great luminary; the earliest emblem of the reproductive powers of animal life is the cross, a symbol common to every nation of antiquity, and still the algebraic sign of multiplication, as the circle is the solar emblem among astronomers. It is needless to say that the idea of multiplication is not identical with that of reproduction, least of all with the mode of reproduction suggested here.

Upon the ideas he arrived at while contemplating the simple forms in question, as used by savage people, Mr. Waring constructed a whole system of theosophy, and in its distinct differences of application not without new veins of fancy—new, at least, in comparison with the observations and enunciations of others who have followed the same vein of thought—and he made not a few curious and ingenious remarks while he pursued the main line of his argument, following the rather loose and incidental arrangement of his illustrations. Producing various examples of the use of certain symbols, the fylfot, gammadion, serpent, tau, labyrinth, meander, Mr. Waring held by the notion that all these emblems were more or less closely associated with solar and nature worship. To him, the lines impressed by a naked savage on the rudest of possible pots had a significance so profound, and a mysticism so comprehensive, that the most carefully ordered words, aided by the culture of thousands of years, can hardly express it. The subject is a curious one, but our readers would not thank us for following it even to the extent warranted by the sketch of our author. The student who desires to learn without much trouble what are the conclusions of some eminent writers in respect to the purport of these symbols or marks, may find what he wants in these pages. We believe Mr. Waring's best service has been the bringing together of a considerable number of rather rough sketches of urns and other vessels with certain marks on them, and in giving a by no means exhaustive account of the opinions of others as to the probable meaning of these marks. We need not say that he refuses altogether to see in these marks anything less recondite than abstract symbols of enormous significance. The idea which suggests itself at the outset, that these marks are but the crude expression of a desire for ornament, did not satisfy Mr. Waring. His comments on the fylfot are the most careful and elaborate, less affected by flights of imagination or efforts of reason, whichever they may be, than his disquisitions on the other marks enumerated or examined. The fylfot is treated with considerable attention to its historical aspect; in this point of view there are, in the pages which we venture to recommend to the student who has not previously entered on the subject, not a few points of interest. The fylfot itself has often supplied material for much speculation to inquirers, who may welcome our author's excogitations.

## THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT CANTERBURY.

WHEN it was found, a few years ago, that (with one exception, that of Hereford) all the cathedrals in England had been passed through the crucible of Prof. Willis's careful examination and analysis, and that the health of the Professor gave no hope for the completion of the series, or the extension of his work to many other structures, the choice of places of meeting for the Institute was enlarged and made to depend upon general considerations and local advantages. The Professor's last work of the kind was at the London Meeting in 1866, when Eton College was the subject of a discourse by him as remarkable as any which had preceded it for the application of high scientific knowledge to the elucidation of a most interesting subject, and for the combination of historical accuracy and critical acumen with an easy and graceful style. Several of the subsequent meetings have been held at places somewhat near to those previously visited by the Institute, but not till the present year has it met precisely in the same place as in some previous year. To those who know the proceedings at these meetings, or who are acquainted with the publications of the Institute, it will be no surprise that a second official visit to Canterbury has long been very favourably thought of. Many of those who have been doing the work of the Institute of late years have looked back affectionately to the cradle of the Society, and have longed to pay it a visit under auspices such as only prevail on these occasions, when the best talent of the country is brought to bear upon the many and varied objects that are to be seen and talked of. Thirty-one years have passed since the first Meeting at Canterbury—the first of its kind in England—the parent of so many others. Would any of the actors on that scene be present now? Yes—it was found that several would be there; and among them one who, on the first occasion, had given an immense impetus to the spirit of archaeological research and a lesson to all in his then recent rescue of the ruins of St. Augustine's Priory from the degradation into which they had fallen—Mr. Beresford Hope. Another highly-distinguished man, whose excellent 'Historical Memorials' of Canterbury, with which place he was connected, have been followed by those of Westminster where he now so happily rules, promised an important contribution to the proceedings.

But the second great meeting of archaeologists at Canterbury has had two serious difficulties to contend with. Late in the autumn of last year it was known that Lord Fitzwalter, who (as Sir Brook Bridges, Bart.) had long been connected with the Institute, and had promised to preside at Canterbury, had met with a severe accident. His health had been much shaken in consequence, and the death of Lady Fitzwalter in the spring of this year so seriously aggravated his condition, that his appearance as acting President of the Meeting had, for some time, been out of the question. Those who were at Ripon last year, and who have attended at some other such gatherings, know how greatly the personal popularity of the President affects their spirit and success. On the present occasion, Sir Walter James, Bart., a good antiquary of the district, but not mixing much with Canterbury people or things, was prevailed on to be "Deputy President," and acquitted himself of his duties with credit on the opening day. But his seat at Bettishanger was too distant to be visited by the Institute even on the Sandwich day, when the party was nearest to it. The other difficulty has been that of the weather. Jupiter Pluvius has rained and ruled in England during the middle and latter part of this month of July almost as ruthlessly as he had been doing in France, and people hesitated greatly to make any engagements for out-of-door arrangements. But this reason seems to have affected the visitors to the meeting rather than the members of the Institute, for the latter have gathered in stronger force than they have ever done since 1866 for the London meeting; and the fact shows their appreciation of the claims

of the place. The attendance on the whole has been good, but not nearly so large, as regards the immediate neighbourhood, as at Ripon last year. The general spirit of hospitality that has prevailed has been most highly gratifying.

The opening meeting passed off with spirit. An official address from the Corporation, excellent both in substance and style, was read and acknowledged, and supported by the Bishop Suffragan of Dover (Dr. Parry), the Lord Lieutenant of the County (Earl Sidney), and one of the Members of Canterbury. It was concluded by an invitation from the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation and Citizens, to a handsome *déjeuner* in the Corn Exchange—an invitation which was cordially accepted. Late in the afternoon, a large party collected to perambulate the city; and here the skies began their unpropitious work, and soon diminished the numbers of the pedestrians. At the well-known Dane John, a rather lofty earth-work close to the south-east wall, a somewhat prolonged controversy occurred as to its date—a local antiquary suggesting that it should be excavated, as it might cover up a statue of Woden. Passing along the walls, the visitors reached the Norman Keep of the once famous castle, and found it occupied as a coal-shed by the Gas Company. The place was in miserable condition—"a disgrace," it was plainly said, "to Canterbury." It had, many years since, when no longer of value as a military stronghold, served as a quarry for the neighbourhood, and had since become private property. The local antiquary (with perhaps the pardonable pride of a citizen) here expressed his opinion that the structure was almost equal to the Keep at Rochester—an opinion he was not allowed to hold unchallenged, as it is much smaller and somewhat later than that building. The route was afterwards resumed along Stour Street to the Poor Priests' Hospital, a thirteenth-century foundation, thence along Jewry Lane to the High Street, where once stood the "Chequers" Inn, made famous by Chaucer, but not now existing except in the drawings shown in the Museum. Proceeding onwards to the north-west, access was gained to the ruins of St. Pancras Church, a fourteenth-century structure, formed of Roman materials. Close by was a good specimen of Roman brickwork in a portion of a wall still existing *in situ*, and considered by Mr. Parker to be of the time of Constantine, upon his theory of the relative thicknesses of mortar joints in Roman buildings. The ruins of St. Pancras, the reputed birthplace of Queen Bertha, are another specimen of the neglect accorded for a long time past to such objects; they are simply a piggyery. The last place visited was St. Martin's Church, the supposed site of St. Augustine's first ministrations. Some portions of early Norman work may be traced in the structure, but it is greatly altered, and the ivy conceals much that still exists. The peregrination was brought to an end without nearly exhausting the list of objects of interest to be seen.

Sectional work began on the Wednesday morning, and the memoirs provided in that department have been both numerous and good. Proceedings began by Mr. Beresford Hope opening the Architectural Section, in the Hall of St. Augustine's College, by a concise account of the recovery of that noble establishment (by his own agency) from its previously degraded condition. The Abbey passed into private hands soon after the Dissolution. In the time of Charles the First it was a royal palace, and here Charles the First and Henrietta Maria met for the first time. Subsequently, the property again fell into private hands, got divided and broken up into small holdings, until it came into the possession of a brewer, whom the stars had foredoomed to that occupation by giving him the name of "Beer." It continued to be devoted to the purposes of a brewery and tap-house until, some years ago, Mr. Hope's attention was directed to it by an anonymous letter in the *English Churchman*, since known to have been written by the late Robert Brett, of Stoke Newington. Then came the purchase, the restoration, and the dedication of the

place to the raising of church missionaries. Sir Gilbert Scott followed with an elaborate memoir 'On the Transition from the Romanesque to the Pointed Style in England, as illustrated by Canterbury Cathedral.' The lecturer began by remarking that his subject was obviously suggested by the great cathedral of Canterbury. Broadly speaking, the transition might be defined as the passage which, on the one hand, led from that rude, yet deeply-religious, architecture, based in some degree upon the pagan relics of classic antiquity, though yet more directly upon the remains of the same architecture after it had been dedicated to the service of Christianity, which our Gothic forefathers strove so earnestly, and in so many places at once, to mould into a Christian style; and which, on the other hand, led to that over-straining of the mediæval art of which Sir Walter Scott wrote about Melrose Abbey:—

The pillars with clustered shafts so trim,  
With base and with capital flourished around,  
Seemed bundles of lances which garlands had bound.

Narrowly defined, the transition might be said to be that which led in this country from the nobly-impressive, yet stern and ponderous, architecture of the naves of Ely and Peterborough, and of the awfully-solemn interior of Durham to the finished and inspiring forms of Westminster. This range, however, was yet too wide to be definite, and, therefore, he would confine his definition of the actual transition to the passing from the perfected Norman style, with all its characteristic enrichments (such as once existed in the choir of Conrad at Canterbury), to the fully-developed Early Pointed style, of which might be named as its earliest achievement the choir of St. Hugh at Lincoln, and among its more perfect productions the choir of Rievaulx Abbey and Northwold's far-famed eastern arm of Ely. Limiting his illustrations to English examples, Sir Gilbert showed how the Romanesque had been swept away by the Normans. That the "Old English" or Saxon architecture should have been so supplanted was not surprising, considering that the Norman style was at once founded on reason and on true principles of construction both here and in Normandy. So evident was this, that Edward the Confessor in building the Abbey of Westminster rejected the old style in favour of the newer architecture of Normandy, which was distinctly spoken of as "novum genus compositionis." After that one church erected before the Conquest in the new style, the next, and the first erected after the Conquest, was probably Lanfranc's Cathedral at Canterbury. The late Prof. Willis had traced out the accordance in style, plan, and even in dimensions, between this church, begun only four years after the Conquest, with the abbey church of St. Stephen at Caen, built under the same prelate and at the expense of the Conqueror, and so simultaneously with it that though St. Stephen's was first begun, Canterbury was the first finished. Lanfranc's work at Canterbury had nearly all disappeared, but so much of his church at Caen remained as to show us that it was identical in its architecture with that of Edward the Confessor at Westminster and of King William in the chapel of the Tower of London. Tracing the developments of this style to its conversion into the "heaven-inspiring Gothic of Salisbury or Westminster," Sir Gilbert contended that Pointed Architecture was the legitimate offspring of Romanesque. Its leading characteristics were, firstly, that it was a purely-arcuated style, using the arch instead of the lintel; and, secondly, that it vaulted in stone all spaces which, even in the Christian basilicas of Rome, were usually roofed over only in wood. Sir Gilbert continued that in respect of workmanship the mere stone facing was changed from its coarse surface and thick mortar joints to the most finely-finished surface-texture, such as all our efforts could not bring our own masons to emulate. In respect of mouldings, the great round rolls and dull base-mouldings of the Early Norman style gave place to mouldings of most charming and varied profile, and to base-moulds of Attic type and more than Attic beauty of section. In respect of ornamentation, the



delicacy arrived at was so surprising as to have outrun its mission, and to have brought its course to a premature close by its very excess of intricacy. This ceaseless progress was the result of various causes, and especially of the bringing in of a great French architect to re-construct Conrad's choir in the metropolitan Cathedral of England. A minute comparison of the ornamentation of this transitional period was then made, culled from numerous examples at home and abroad; and the influence of the Byzantine, Greek, and Roman elements was also clearly traced. At Canterbury William of Sens, of course, left a French impress on all his work, though the appointment of William the Englishman as his colleague and assistant to a slight extent nullified the Frenchman's influence, and led to the retention of parts of Conrad's work. The French element thus introduced at Canterbury soon extended itself even to the remotest parts of the kingdom, and all contemporary work, for some time after this, appeared to be the result of a sort of compromise between the French and English feeling. The result was different from what might have been expected, and our works came to surpass those of the French in the studious richness of mouldings; and in the end we had stepped into a style as much our own as that in vogue before the advent of William of Sens, but differing greatly from the French. Sir Gilbert then enumerated the leading examples of the English Transitional style, variously classified, and so brought his memoir to a close.

Mr. T. G. Godfrey-Faussett's memoir, quaintly entitled 'Canterbury till Domesday,' followed that of Sir Gilbert Scott. It is somewhat singular, but it should be gratifying to the Institute, that Kent has waited for this visit to obtain a thoroughly good and exhaustive memoir upon the birth and early progress of its chief city. Mr. Faussett showed that the ancient site of Canterbury had only gradually emerged from the bed of the river, the whole valley, as far as Chilham, having been covered by an estuary. Evidences of its occupation in Roman times existed in abundance, but it had no place in Roman history. The memoir was illustrated by three plans, showing the author's ideas of the gradual subsidence of the watery element around Canterbury, and the consequent elevation of the city.

Dean Stanley's discourse upon the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, was given at the Conversazione in the Museum, on the Wednesday evening, and was fully attended. The Dean began by lamenting the recent deaths of Mr. Albert Way and Prof. Willis, who had done so much to help him in his previous work upon Canterbury. Especially had his obligations been due to Prof. Willis, who, in these days of comparative science, was a comparative archaeologist. The early site of Canterbury had been well treated that day by Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, and he was glad to find that he was perfectly in accord with him upon the subject. Its first name was Durovernum, which meant a wet marsh, and the monastery was planted in a morass, there being a tradition that under the north-western tower of the cathedral two men were found swallowed up in the morass in attempting to get astride of an ox, which was also swallowed up. He sometimes thought he could never forgive Archbishop Lanfranc for destroying the old cathedral, which was a basilica, on the plan of that of St. Peter's at Rome. Many other things showed how completely the monastery of Christ Church was a morsel brought from Italy, and sunk down in this morass. Its further history was slight, but two archbishops gave it a peculiar interest. One was Dunstan; the other was Alphege, the martyr of that time when the city was besieged by the Danes, and who was afterwards canonized. The next period in the history of the monastery was that from the Norman Conquest to the Reformation. There had been many changes in the hierarchy of England, but none so complete as that made by the Norman Conquest, and the head of the revolution was Lanfranc, the Italian archbishop. He should not go through the details of the great change then made in the monastery, which had

been well worked out elsewhere. The third period was that in which the monastic buildings were converted to the use of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, and of this period the Dean gave some particulars. After a long absence he came back and found the Chapter still making improvements.

The Rev. W. J. Loftie gave an account of the early painted glass in the Cathedral. It is a display such as will favourably compare with that in any other church in our own country or upon the Continent. The earliest specimens are somewhat earlier than those which represented the miracles of Becket, or St. Thomas, of Canterbury, and are probably of about the year 1185, at which time the cathedral was finished. In making out the designs illustrating the life of Christ and the Old Testament subjects he had been greatly assisted by a book of Scripture pictures in the British Museum of the date of 1125, and by that help he had determined the principal subjects. Among them was one representing Shem, Ham, and Japheth dividing the world between them. The date of this and of several others was early in the thirteenth century, and they were the work of English artists. He had no doubt that their object was the religious instruction of pilgrims coming to Canterbury, and he regretted very much to find that the stone seats which had doubtless been placed near the windows for the convenience of the readers of the Gospel story had been lately removed to make way for the warming apparatus.

Mr. Sheppard read a memoir 'On the Archives of Canterbury Cathedral.' He had for many years been engaged in arranging and describing these documents, and had just completed a full account of them for H.M. Historical Manuscripts Commission. Of course the muniment chamber at Canterbury had not been overlooked by historical students, and many an old chronicler has incorporated into his work MSS. to be found there, while later writers, like Wilkins and Kemble, have also used them. Somner, too, has ransacked these parchments, and, with the learning and judgment which seem to be heirlooms attached to the office of Cathedral Auditor, has transferred to his Appendix many of the most interesting of them. The collection suffered much at the Dissolution, and many valuable documents once belonging to Canterbury are now in the Cottonian Collection or at one of the Universities. The less attractive MSS. are, however, still pretty complete, two cases only excepted. In one case a Kentish gentleman, during Cromwell's Interregnum, with a view to feathering his nest in troubled times, acquired a duplicate charter of Philip Augustus. In the other case, a jackdaw, with a view to feathering his nest, stole a parchment of no great value from a room to which he gained access through a broken window. The French King's Charter has never returned, but the jackdaw's MS. escaped from the bird's beak, and fell at the foot of a minor canon of the cathedral, and was restored to its place among the muniments. The charters begin in the year 742, with one by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, to Archbishop Outhbert. Among what might be called the national documents is a contemporary roll, recording the proceedings between Henry the Third and the rebellious Barons, and it contains (among other things) the award of Louis the Ninth of France in the dispute, and the Papal "brief" by which Urban the Fourth absolved the King from his oath to observe the "Provisions" of Oxford. Another roll contained a copy of the reforms imposed upon Edward the Second by the Barons of the Lancastrian faction in 1311. On the back is a Mem., showing that it was delivered for safe custody to the Treasury of Christ Church, and this is followed by a copy of the Coronation Oath to be administered by the Archbishop to the King,—in Latin, "si fuerit literatus,"—in Norman-French, "si fuerit illiteratus." Among the more precious documents (and one hitherto unpublished) is the Charter of William the First deciding the dispute for the Primacy between Canterbury and York in favour of the former, which is attested by the actual crosses made by the hands of the King and his Queen Matilda, and by the signatures of

many of the chief ecclesiastics of the time. Mr. Sheppard then gave an account of the documents relating to the annual grant of 1,600 gallons of wine made to the monastery by the Kings of France, early in the thirteenth century, and which was the subject-matter of many after difficulties.

We must not omit to notice Precentor Venables' admirable discourse upon the Cathedral given in the Chapter-House before the perambulation of the building. Of course it could be but little more than a *réchauffé* of Prof. Willis's work, but those who know the lecturer know how thoroughly he masters any subject he undertakes, and in what an accomplished manner he carries out his work. In the present instance he was very successful. The perambulation of the cathedral which followed afforded an opportunity for Canon Robertson to read a few notes upon Becket at the spot where the great act of sacrilege was committed; to Mr. Bloxam and Mr. Stephen Tucker to speak upon the monuments and their heraldic bearings. Mr. Parker's lecture upon Rome was not so successful as it should have been with the appliances at his command, and the great knowledge of the subject which he possesses. The possession of knowledge, however, and the power of conveying it are well known to be two very different things. Mr. Parker's little addresses to his audience on going round the Precincts on Friday afternoon were much better done, and were relished, the visitors rambling in and out in a pleasant desultory manner, in the course of which one of them discovered the "chess-board" of the monks of old, a series of nine holes forming a square of three, and suitable for many a game, on the wide bench of the cloister. The same thing has been found at Westminster, and will not, we hope, be improved away.

Prebendary Scarth's memoir 'On the Evidences of Roman Occupation in Kent,' is the only other we shall notice. It was, with much tact, shortened by the omission of the references to places which had been treated of in the course of the excursions, but enough remained to make a very agreeable and instructive discourse.

The excursions have occupied far less of the time of the meeting than at Ripon last year. Notwithstanding their interest on that occasion, and the lovely scenery through which they were often made, it was felt that they were rather overdone. In those from Canterbury the distances have been short, and the arrangements ought to have been simple and easily worked. But in these matters experience and tact are requisite, and the chief excursion of this meeting, that to Hythe and its district, which is full of interest, was sadly affected by the absence of these qualities in its direction. The South-Eastern Railway authorities are said to have been difficult to deal with, and the space between the train which was to be "caught" on the return, and that which followed it, left such a gap that it was decided to make quite a scamper for the earlier train. By doing this, the curious old houses at Westenhanger and Lynne were scarcely seen; Mr. Roach Smith's lecture on the Roman "castrum" at the latter place was delivered to less than half the audience; and one of the most remarkable churches in Kent, that of Lyminge, teeming with points of curious interest to such visitors, was treated with great injustice for lack of time. But we are anticipating. The first excursion was to Chilham and Chartham, and this was spoilt by the bad weather. Had it, however, been fine, and the visitors twice as numerous as they were, we cannot help thinking but that they would have been disappointed at the small and mutilated remains of the once-famous castle of the Saxon Kings of Kent. Archaeology deals with objects patent to the outward senses, and its pursuit is not satisfied when faith or imagination only can be brought to bear. On this account Mr. Clark never had a worse text than at Chilham. But nothing can be better than the spirit with which the present owner is dealing with the ruins, and nothing could be more gratifying than the manner in which he received the Institute in his handsome Jacobean mansion. The many beauties

of Chatham Church, its remarkable stained glass and window-tracery, known as "Kentish decorated," and the elaborate "brass" of Septvans, with its canting heraldry, were the objects of much attention and some discussion on the return journey. Richborough and Sandwich were visited on the Thursday. At the first-named place a local archaeologist gave a good general *résumé* of its features, showing that the site was doubtless an island in Roman times, touching upon Julius Caesar's landing, discussing the oft-mooted points as to the existence of a seaward wall, and the probable use of the mass of Roman masonry in its midst, and the cross thereupon. As to the seaward wall, there could be little doubt of its original existence, some of its remains being even visible; and the central mass of masonry (round which the large party made the underground circuit) must have been a foundation for some wooden superstructure, probably for warlike defence, as shown by Sir Walter James, and the cross simply an accidental form for the support of timbers in connexion with it. At "Sandwich the Silent," as it is not inaptly termed, some good architectural subjects were to be noticed. First, St. Peter's Church was visited; then that of St. Clement—quite a grand twelfth-century building, possessing many singular and remarkable features, including one of the handsomest fourteenth-century fonts in England; then the "Fisher's Gate" of the town, where Queen Elizabeth was received on the occasion of her visit; then St. Mary's church, of Norman foundation, but woefully pulled about and altered; and lastly, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, the chapel of which possesses some beautiful details. On the return journey Minster Church, a fine Early English building, was inspected. The visit to Hythe, &c., has been already glanced at. At Lympe "castrum," erected doubtless to protect the "Portus Lemanis," a fine view was obtained of the rich land of Romney Marsh and the fat meadows around, in which thousands of sheep were grazing; the crescent of martello towers on the beach, and the "military canal" of Pitt, designed for the defence of the coast, and which are now in fair train to become objects of interest to the archaeological student of ages to come. While many of the party adhered strictly to the programme laid down, and were examining the fine old house at Lympe, known as the "Archdeacon's House," standing on the present edge of the cliff, others went their way at once to the "castrum," where Mr. Roach Smith discoursed upon the site. It was, when in its original position on the cliff, from which it had been displaced by a landslip, an important position on the "Littus Saxonum," which extended from Brancaster, in Norfolk, to the mouth of the Adur, in Sussex. But even the site of the "Portus Lemanis," which it was built to protect, was unknown, and no remains of it whatever had been found. It was only known to have been at that spot. The little stream trickling down the hill-side in the path of the excursionists, and which had been utilized by the Romans as they utilized everything, had done the mischief. It had caused the landslip which had long ago tumbled over some of the huge walls of massive masonry lying about in picturesque confusion, and had brought the "castrum" bodily half-way down the hill. The few objects which had been found there were found in a very disintegrated condition. Continuing the route to Hythe, the church, now in course of restoration by Mr. E. Street, was inspected, and its very beautiful Early English choir duly descanted on by Mr. Parker. After an excellent *déjeuner*, provided by Mr. Mackeson, the Mayor of Hythe, and the inspection of numerous documents, seals, and other things belonging to the Corporation, the carriages were resumed to Saltwood Castle, formerly the seat of Ranulf de Broc, one of the murderers of Becket. Here the four knights met to arrange the murder, and here again they assembled after the deed was done with the echo of which Christian Europe has since rung. The entrance to Saltwood Castle is quite grand, but that was the work of no simple baron, but of Archbishop Courtenay, in the time of

Richard the Second, whose arms are still seen on the shields above the gate. Here Mr. Clark gave a concise and excellent discourse, pointing out the earthworks and other original conditions of the first fortification on the spot, and tracing its subsequent changes and developments. The very considerable remains across the inner court were carefully inspected, but the long-debated questions as to the sites of the chapel and hall were scarcely settled. The route was again continued to Lyminge, where the party were met by Canon Jenkins, who led them to his very remarkable church, upon which he discoursed. It is a subject full of varied interest, being the earliest Christian Church of the district, and in which Queen Ethelberga, wife of Edwin of Northumbria, was buried after her return into Kent, A.D. 633. Of course the church of that period has long perished, but some foundations, probably not much later, have been found, and the queen's burial-place is marked by a modern tablet. The main fabric of the existing edifice is doubtless Roman material, worked up long subsequent to Roman times; but the zeal of the modern investigator in attempting to revive the original appearance of the interior has outrun his discretion, and has produced an almost ghastly effect. The surface of the wall is now pared down to the hard stone, the face of which had perhaps somewhat perished, and the spaces between the stones has been picked out to the old mortar, leaving the stones standing out some inches—a condition in which it could never have been left, and which is most offensive to the eye. It has already been remarked that the return from Lyminge was quite a scramble, and the visit to this singular church was so shortened to allow for the return to Canterbury by a certain train that the pleasure of its examination was much diminished. Another hour could have well been spent at Lyminge, and it should have been so arranged.

The excursion to Dover had been long looked to as the great outing of the meeting. The weather had improved wonderfully; the few clouds which dropped a slight parting shower or two at Westenhanger on Saturday morning had gone, Sunday had been beautiful, and Monday opened with every prospect of a bright day—a prospect which was fully realized. The excursion was in union with the Kent Archaeological Society, which, like that of Yorkshire last year, re-cast its arrangements to turn to account the presence of Mr. Clark among them, and gave its members the opportunity of hearing an architectural and historical review of the great south-eastern fortress of England such as they had never heard before. Due provision, however, had not been made for the numbers which left Canterbury for this trip. The "ordinary" train arrived with scarcely "ordinary" accommodation, and some anger was expressed at the arrangements, which crowded a dozen or more first-class passengers into the guard's van, and filled every compartment with many more than the right number, the passengers preferring the inconvenience to the chances of a train which had to be telegraphed for. Even this was not all the evil. At several stations on the line visitors were waiting, and had to be left behind. But Dover once reached all went well. The ascent to the commanding height was made either in carriages or a-foot, at choice, and the assembly in the inner bailey round the keep was very large, and included many distinguished names. At noon, Mr. Clark commenced with a short general sketch of the castle. He then led his followers through the mazes of the keep's interior. As this was filled from base to roof with military stores, the passage was no easy one, and had to be cautiously taken. Much of the way was very dark, huge bales of canvas, piles of closely-packed tents, and of tools of various kinds, obscuring the light, and also shutting out from view some architectural features. After some time the roof was reached, and Mr. Clark again addressed his audience, especially remarking upon the enormous thickness of the walls, which allowed a platform to be formed upon them at that great

height for two guns *en barbette*. Descending from another angle of the tower, after enjoying the noble view from the summit, Mr. Clark gathered his audience together in a position near the gateway, and gave an admirable discourse upon the noble structure before them. Unluckily, the spot was not well chosen for hearing, and even Mr. Clark's powerful voice did not reach those not quite close to him. Passing then into the church, Mr. Parker spoke of its special features, and, returning to the open air, the slopes round the Roman Pharos were covered, while a short account of that unique structure by Mr. Roach Smith was read, and some other remarks upon it were made by Mr. Parker and others. The large party then passed through the "Constable's Gate," perhaps the finest feature of the place, with its massive towers battering out to the bottom of the deep ditch before it, and having there heard Mr. Clark again, and circulated about its environs, carriages were resumed for the Town Hall, where the company dined, the President of the Kent Society, Earl Amherst, being in the chair.

The Museum has been one of the most successful features of the meeting. It was formed in the library of the cathedral, a spacious and commodious room, built within the last few years (in a wretched "modern Norman" style) upon a portion of Lanfranc's dormitory of the great monastery. The centre part only of the room was used for the museum, two rows of columns giving a good opportunity for shutting out most of the books, and the arrangement of paintings between them, so as to give an inner wall of canvas. The spaces between the columns were filled with large glazed cases, and three extensive tables were in the centre of the room. On entering, the eye was at once rivetted upon the centre table, in the middle of which was a noble display of some eighteen corporation maces, of various sizes, standing upright. The reader need hardly be told how Kent abounds with small corporate towns. An instance may be given of Fordwich, a little place upon the Stour, close to Canterbury, of which it was once the port. It has now rather more than 200 inhabitants, who rejoice in a town-hall of some mark, and have contributed well to the late show of corporation insignia at Canterbury. In the Museum, as in other departments of the meeting, the Institute has been very fortunate in the active co-operation of Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, the Auditor and Chapter-Clerk of the Cathedral, who was formerly Secretary of the Kent Society, and who is so well known for his intimate acquaintance with the antiquities of his native county. Knowing well where such things were to be found, Mr. Faussett rightly judged that the corporate insignia of East Kent would make a goodly and original display. A curious example of such insignia is shown in the oaken wand of the Mayor of Queenborough, five feet in length, and looking much like the joint of a fishing-rod. It is said to have been given to the Corporation by Edward the Third, who built the castle there and named the place after Queen Philippa, and is now used, enclosed in a silver case, inscribed, "The Wand of Office used by the Mayors of Queenborough according to tradition for centuries past is herein enclosed for its preservation. Thomas Young Greet, Esq., present Mayor, 13 Novr, 1818." Of maces, large and small, no less than twenty-six were exhibited, and this number does not comprise the curious beadle's (?) staff belonging to Sandwich, and the State Sword of Canterbury given by James the First, and inscribed, in honour of Justice, with a passage from Leviticus xix. Akin to the maces are the "Moot" and other horns of corporate bodies, of which eight or nine were shown. Of these the most elegant and (perhaps) earliest was that of Dover. It is of bronze, and covered with a graceful foliated ornament in relief, and inscribed "JOHANNES AGLA DE ALEMAINE ME FECIT." A goodly show of corporate seals was also made.

The canvas wall of the Museum we have already mentioned was formed of pictures of various sizes and degrees of merit, the chief of which were those by Cornelius Jansen, who resided for



about ten years at Bridge, near Canterbury, and, says Walpole, "drew many portraits for gentlemen in the neighbourhood." Of these, nine were exhibited by Mr. Hammond, of St. Alban's Court, and three by other possessors. Among those of Mr. Hammond is that of Lady Bowyer, called, for her exquisite beauty, "the Star in the East." Other portraits were shown, including those of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Sir Edmond Berry Godfrey (of whom more anon), William Lambarde, the historian of Kent, Sir John Boys, Dr. Wootton, Nevil and Bargrave, Deans of Canterbury, and other "worthies" of the county, including an early painting (fifteenth century) of Queen Edith, who gave much land to Christ Church, Canterbury. Among the smaller portraits is one of John Bargrave, a nephew of the Dean, ejected Fellow of St. Peter's, Cambridge, and afterwards Canon of Canterbury, who travelled much and brought home many "curiosities" in the reign of Charles the First.

The "Pre-historic" portion of the collection in the Museum was but small, and to it Lord Talbot contributed two celts of very dark stone and peculiar form, found a few years ago in Ashanti. Some beautiful Celtic ornaments of gold were exhibited; and the display of Roman pottery, especially that of Upchurch ware, was both good and considerable. The centre of attraction among the cases round the room was, however, the well-known "Faussett Collection," formed by the Rev. Bryan Faussett, of Heppington, rather more than a century ago, and saved from dispersion some years since by Mr. Mayer, of Liverpool, who has again sent them to re-visit the county in which they were discovered, and to delight the archaeologists assembled there. The objects were found in the ancient cemeteries of Kent, and consist chiefly of personal ornaments in almost endless variety, and many of them of great beauty and value. Some-what similar objects, contributed by various owners, were arranged near them. The specimens of Cathedral Muniments made a good show, and consisted of the best specimens of calligraphy, including some of the more important documents specified in Mr. Sheppard's memoir. Besides these were the famous charter of King Edred in 949, confirmed by Dunstan "propris digitorum articulis"; a noble specimen of Saxon writing in a charter of King Canute, A.D. 1023; a bond by twelve barons of the royal party that King John would keep his promises—assurance of a king's word under the seals of his nobles; a register of the vestments belonging to Westminster Abbey in 1388; and numerous specimens of royal, ecclesiastical, and private seals, some of great rarity and beauty. These latter include one of Queen Eleanor of Castile, and is probably the example engraved by Sandford. An excellent and considerable collection of early MSS., of illuminated books, and early and rare printed books—far too numerous to be here noticed in detail—was shown.

The portraits of Sir E. B. Godfrey have been referred to. The name has long been very commonly but wrongly spelt "Sir Edmundbury." It is, however, an instance of the double surname acquired at baptism, which was not in the seventeenth century so common as in the nineteenth. This martyr to his zeal for the Protestant cause was a member of a good family in Kent, members of which were bailiffs of Lidd in the reign of Henry the Sixth. The domestic chronicle of the father of Sir Edmond (whose portrait was also shown) exists, and is printed, and it mentions the birth of this, the eleventh of his eighteen children, and that "John Berrie, Esq., captain of the foot company of the town of Lidd," was one of his god-fathers. From him came the second name. Edmund had a wharf as a timber-merchant, of Westminster, where there are wharves no longer, just behind Northumberland House. He was a Justice of the Peace, and had been one of the few men in authority who had stayed in London and preserved order during the Plague, and had again been active at and after the Great Fire. In acknowledgment of these services, the King presented him with two silver tankards, with

appropriate inscriptions and representations of the Plague and Fire. It is not known if these tankards now exist. Among the memorials of Godfrey shown at Canterbury was a small tankard, apparently given by him to some friend in commemoration of this gift of the King. The excited state of the public mind after the murder is well known, and it expressed itself in some curious memorials which still survive. Good Protestants affected to go about in fear of their lives, unless armed with the "Protestant flail," a kind of life-preserver. A Protestant dagger was also invented, and inscribed "MEMENTO GODFREY PROTOMARTYRIS PRO RELIGIONE PROTESTANTUM"; and one of these weapons, together with one of the medals and a pack of the so-called "Popish Plot Cards," were exhibited. One of the portraits is said to be by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and the other is probably a copy of it. Some curious mazer and other bowls were exhibited. Of these, one (belonging to the hospital at Harbledown) has a crystal set in the bottom which is said to have been worn by Becket in his shoe; another has a plaque of silver, on which, in high relief, is represented Guy of Warwick killing the dragon. A singular memorial of Charles the First, the blue silk shirt in which he is said to have been executed, was in one of the cases. With an extract from the note-book or catalogue of the eccentric John Bargrave, already named, which we commend to the attention of Mr. Parker and other investigators of Roman antiquities, we will close this somewhat lengthy notice: "I being 4 Journeys from London to Rome and Naples I found that when labourers digged either within or without the City, or up and down the country, amongst the ruines of the old Roman Temples, Amphitheatres, Theaters, Aqueducts, Cirques, Naumachies, Baths, &c., to lay the Foundations of any new Churches, Colleges, Monasteries, Nunneries, Pallaces or the like. Amongst those Ruines these labourers often fownd greate and small Statues or Images, some of Marble, some of Brass, of the old heathen Gods and Goddesses, and of divers Emperors and Emperresses, and votes or vovues presented to them. The Popes, and every Cardinalls, and Princes Pallaces are nobly adorned with them. Those labourers likewise digg up, and the plowmen plow up, and those that worke in the vineyards digg up, greate numbers of ancient Greeke and Roman meddals, some bigger, some less, of gould silver and brass, of which there are greate collections amongst the Antiquarians at Rome, and many learned bookes written upon them in all languages, with the cutts of the coines, together with the riverres or other side of them, which are very Historicall. My often seing of them put me likewise into a humor of Curiosity and making this collection insuing wh<sup>ch</sup> I have now 1676 in a cabinet in my study at my Canonically howse at the Metropolitall Church of Christ Canterbury."

## SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold, for pounds, on Saturday last, the following pictures: J. H. L. De Haas, Morning on the Dunes, 115.—P. F. Poole, Marguerite, 94.—W. Linnell, In the Wood, 199.—F. Goodall, A Fruit Woman of Cairo, 325.—T. Danby, The Evening Hour, 70.—J. Phillips, "The Gaugers are coming," 315.—J. C. Horsley, Under Lock and Key, 147.—J. Pettie, The Origin of the Wars of the Roses, sketch, 210.

## Fine-Art Society.

It appears to have been decided that the peculiar arrangement made by the Metropolitan Board of Works for encroaching on the Northern Embankment will not be condemned by the House of Commons, although it was admitted that the public land is to be devoted to a private purpose. It is curious that the only real argument adduced for the Opera-house was that as the St. Stephen's Club-house stands where it does, therefore the mischief is already done, and that it is not worth while to cavil about so small an addition to the encroachments on the land recovered

from the river at the public cost, although that appropriation is in distinct violation of the understanding that the open space, which is essential to the nobility of the vista, and desirable for air, should not be curtailed. Of course this precious argument gathers force as it is applied. If it was not worth while to complain about the reduction of the open space when the club-house was projected, how much less will it become worth while to cavil when a third encroachment is contemplated. We are sent back to the origin of the question, and compelled to ask why the St. Stephen's Club was allowed to encroach. As the thing is to be done, we sincerely trust care will be taken that a handsome building is erected on the appropriated site. The perspective view given of the design by one of our architectural contemporaries represents a structure that is even more hideous and more pretentious than St. Thomas's Hospital, on the Southern Embankment. Architecturally speaking, the Thames Embankment is unfortunate: first, mouldings for the wall and parapet were adopted, to be worked in hard granite at a prodigious cost, which were only fit for soft sandstone or limestone, and utterly at variance with the character of true art in granite; next we may reckon the absurd arch at the bottom of Surrey Street; third in the list of grievances comes the destruction of Northumberland House, at a tremendous expense, to form an approach which is not wanted in a way which is not fortunate; fourth, the unutterable hideousness of St. Thomas's Hospital; fifth, the intrusion of the St. Stephen's Club-house; and sixth, for which the last is, with a touch of humour, offered as an excuse,—we did not expect so much from so solemn a body as the "Board,"—is the placing Mr. Mapleson's speculation in advance; and we fear the seventh blunder will be the erection of a vile design where something noble and splendid might have gone far to compensate Londoners for the appropriation of public land for private as well as class purposes.

MR. LEIGHTON has lately completed a striking portrait of Capt. Burton, a bust, nearly in profile to our left, and marked with strong character and expression, both of personality and painting. This is one of the most vivacious likenesses we have seen. It is extremely solid and vigorous. The artist has made considerable progress with the large painting of the Corinthian procession of priests and singers, which we described some time since, and which will certainly be one of his most important and beautiful works.

MR. V. PRINSEP has almost finished a picture, a study in delicate white, with rich green, representing a lady and gentleman meeting on a staircase with graceful salutations. The lady is clad in white, a sacque and robe; the gentleman in a state costume of green; he bows before his companion in the courtly mode of the period while the costumes were in vogue, that of the second King George. The staircase is of white marble, admirably disposed to assist the disposing of the colour and chiaroscuro of this capital work of art. For its technical features, the painting, of course, as is usual with the artist's productions, relies on these qualities, and is eminently fortunate in these respects. To these elements of success are to be added the spontaneity of the design, and the elegant posing of the figures.

OUR readers will be sorry to learn that the chivalrous endeavours of Mr. Richmond to bring back to view MacIse's picture, 'The parting of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo,' now in the Royal Gallery at Westminster, have been so far frustrated that the cloudy grey dimness has made its appearance on the surface of the work.

It is with regret that we record the death of Mr. W. Denby, who so long and honourably filled the post of Master in the Antique School, Art Department Schools at South Kensington. This artist's conscientious mode of teaching, his unassuming and amiable disposition, won the esteem of all who knew him. He died on the 15th ult., in his fifty-sixth year. His funeral, attended by

his colleagues, took place on the 22nd ult., at the house of his birth, Great Bookham, Surrey.

MR. POYNTER'S pictures, referred to last week, are painted for Lord Wharncliffe, not "Thorncliffe."

WE were misinformed about the decision of the Royal Academicians at a recent meeting with regard to the increase of the number of Associates of the body. The motion was deferred, not negative.

THE death of M. H. Labrousse, an able French architect, is recorded as having taken place recently. He was born in 1801, became a pupil of Vaudoyer, and obtained, at twenty years of age, a second *grand prix* of architecture, and, in 1824, the Roman *grand prix*. He was a member of the Institut, and President of the Société Centrale des Architectes.

## MUSIC

### MDLLE. TIETJENS'S CONCERT.

ALTHOUGH the German *prima donna* will sing this afternoon (Saturday) at the Crystal Palace for Mr. Sims Reeves, she took leave of her London admirers at her first benefit concert, given in the Royal Albert Hall, on the evening of the 28th. Next month, Mdlle. Tietjens will depart for her professional tour in the United States, and will not return to this country before May. It is only doing justice to an artist who has been before the English public since 1858, when she made her *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre as Valentina, in Meyerbeer's 'Huguenots,' to state how honourably as well as artistically she has fulfilled her engagements. Like the late Giulia Grisi, Mdlle. Tietjens has rarely disappointed the public—pleas of "sudden indisposition" have, in very few instances indeed, been made on her behalf. Together with this punctuality she has also invariably displayed the greatest care in the study of her characters, and perhaps she never achieved a more striking success than in her most recent creation when she committed to memory, with remarkable accuracy, the awfully intricate notation which Herr Wagner has written for one of the most ungrateful parts on the lyric stage, that of Ortruda, in 'Lohengrin.' Her acting, as well as singing, showed how careful and conscientious she was even in music which must have been repulsive to her. Although what are termed the light soprano parts, such as those sustained by Persiani, Sontag, Madame Jenny Lind, Madame Adelina Patti, Madame Nilsson, Signora Varesi, &c., can no longer be included in the *répertoire* of Mdlle. Tietjens, she retains a monopoly of Valentina, of Norma, of Lucrezia Borgia, of Medea, of Donna Anna, of Semiramide, of the three Leonoras ('Trovatore,' 'Fidelio,' and 'Favorita'), of Agata ('Der Freischütz'), &c. In not one of these assumptions can we cite any other existing singer, at home or abroad, who can compete with the rich, sound, and powerful quality of voice possessed by Mdlle. Tietjens, who is, in fact, the legitimate successor of Pasta, Grisi, Schroeder-Devrient, Malibran, Viardot, &c. Her reception by the American amateurs will doubtless be as enthusiastic as that she has met with here as well as in her own country, and she has the artistic advantage of being as attractive in the concert-room as on the lyric stage. At Wednesday's concert, Mdlle. Tietjens had the co-operation of Madame Nilsson and Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Mr. Sims Reeves and Signor Foli in the vocal selection, and Herr Halle as the solo pianist. The Royal Albert Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. J. Barnby, also assisted the *beneficiaire*, and with Mr. F. H. Cowen as the other conductor.

As is usual with opera and other concerts, the programme was composed of hackneyed pieces: singers vary but little their stock of songs. Thus, when Madame Nilsson appears, we feel pretty sure that "Angels ever bright and fair" will be heard. Mdlle. Tietjens is certain to choose, if there should be a chorus, the "Inflammatus" from Rossini's

'Stabat Mater.' Mr. Sims Reeves may be counted upon for 'Tom Bowling'; but, as audiences never seem to tire of hearing these airs, there is not much ground for blaming the artists. The novelty in the selection was the duet from Signor Verdi's 'Requiem,' "Agnus Dei," assigned to Mesdames Tietjens and Trebelli-Bettini. The Royal Albert Choir sang Pearsall's madrigal, "Who shall win my Ladye Fair"; and two part songs, Mr. Henry Smart's "Waken, Lords and Ladies gay," and Mr. J. Barnby's "Silent Night." There were several encores during the evening, and the vast assemblage displayed more than ordinary enthusiasm for Mdlle. Tietjens.

### Musical Gossip.

THE Covent Garden Promenade Concerts will be commenced next Saturday (August 7), with Signor Arditi as general conductor. The classical music will be under the direction of Sir Julius Benedict, when he returns from his trip to Germany.

THE benefit concert of Mr. Sims Reeves will take place this afternoon (31st inst.), in the Crystal Palace, with the aid of Mdlle. Tietjens, Madame Nilsson, Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Signor Foli, and Mr. Halle.

A SERIES of operatic performances in English will be commenced this evening (Saturday), at the Gaiety, under the direction of Madame Blanche Cole, with her husband, Mr. S. Naylor, as conductor. The opening opera will be Wallace's 'Lurline.' The company will include Mrs. G. Ashton, Miss Franklein, Mdlle. Manetti, Miss A. Sinclair, Messrs. Nordblom, G. Perren, A. Cook, and Ludwig.

ON the Bank Holiday, on the 2nd of August, there will be concerts on a large scale at the Crystal Palace and the Royal Albert Hall. Meyerbeer's 'Dinorah' was the opera in English at the Crystal Palace on the 29th inst., with Madame Blanche Cole in the title part.

M. OFFENBACH'S 'Barbe Bleue,' on the 24th, 26th, and 27th inst. at the Gaiety Theatre, with Miss J. Matthews, gave way on the Wednesday to M. Lecocq's 'Fille de Madame Angot,' sustained by Mesdames C. Loseby, A. Cook, Leigh, and Messrs. Cotte, Maclean, and Ludwig. The opera was repeated on the 29th and 30th. The same work, which is now being played nightly at the Criterion, is to be performed at the re-opening of the Strand Opéra Comique next Saturday, under the direction of Mr. C. Morton.

THE French Opera *troupe*, which ended at the Gaiety on the 23rd, with Donizetti's 'Fille du Régiment,' and not 'Les Mousquetaires de la Reine,' as was first announced, appeared in Dublin last Monday, in the last-mentioned opera of Halévy.

WE are requested to correct a misprint in the official prize list distributed at the Royal Academy of Music, at the concert with the programme of the 21st inst., in which the name of the holder of the Parepa-Rosa scholarship was given as Miss Anne E. Butterworth, whereas the honour should have been assigned to Miss Anne E. Bolingbroke, the contralto. The mistake has been rectified in the corrected prize list issued by order of the Committee.

THE rumour that the Dean and Chapter of Hereford intended to imitate the narrow-minded policy of the Worcester obscurantists, and to abolish the ancient form of the Three Choir Festivals, has not the slightest foundation. Dean Herbert and his colleagues will, in 1876, continue the musical meetings on their long-established scale of grandeur.

THE German *prima donna*, Mdlle. Torriani, who sang at the Italian Opera in Paris, next at Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, and subsequently in America, has been engaged for English Opera at the Princess's Theatre, under Mr. Carl Rosa, who has also secured Miss Yorke, an American contralto, Miss Gaylor and Signor Campobello.

A CURIOUS case of loss of memory by an artist occurred at Her Majesty's Opera (Drury Lane) during the performance of Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro,' on the 23rd inst. In the scene of the second act, in which Cherubino is concealed in the cabinet of the Countess, and Almaviva leaves the stage with his wife, to get the crowbar to break open the door of his wife's room, Cherubino was not forthcoming at the summons of Susanna, and the *finale* had to be begun after Madame Marie-Roze had, as the waiting-maid, screamed at a fall of the Page into the garden, which fall did not take place, Mdlle. De Belocca having entirely forgotten her part, and left the stage for her dressing-room. With great presence of mind, Sir Michael Costa continued the accompaniments, and the audience never discovered the omission of the duet, one of the best numbers in the opera, and one of the most dramatic situations. What is still more curious, in the notices of the performance by our contemporaries no mention is made of this mishap.

MR. W. H. HOLMES had a Pianoforte Afternoon Concert in St. James's Hall on the 29th, assisted by Sir Julius Benedict, Messrs. Gilbert and Hammond, the Messrs. Baglehole, Morrison, Harper, Jenkins, Banks, Fitch (pianists); Mr. Willy, violin; Mr. C. Harper, horn.

THE Chevalier de Furtado Coelho has been engaged to perform on his newly-invented instrument, "The Cophophone," at the Strand Opéra-Comique Theatre, between the acts of 'La Fille de Madame Angot.'

MDLLE. ALBANI was to make her appearance last Tuesday at the Fenice in Venice, as Amina in the 'Sonnambula'; she will also appear in 'Lucia,' and as Gilda in 'Rigoletto.' If the director could have secured the services of M. Faure, he would have given the 'Amleto' of M. Thomas, but the French baritone will take a rest prior to his re-appearance at the Grand Opéra in Paris. Mdlle. Albani will return in September for the Norwich Festival, after which she will make an operatic tour in the provinces, with it, is said, Mdlle. De Belocca and Mdlle. Thalberg; Sir Julius Benedict to be conductor.

THE Italian Opera season in Moscow and St. Petersburg will be commenced next October. The musical directors and conductors will be Signor Bevgiani (of Covent Garden), Signor Dami, and Signor Goula. Madame Adelina Patti and Madame Stolz (who sang at the Royal Albert Hall in Signor Verdi's 'Requiem') will be the leading *prime donne*; Mdlle. Belval (French), who has sung at the Théâtre Italien in Paris, as well as at the Grand Opéra; Mdlle. Wizaik (German), and Mdlle. Marco (American), will make their *débuts* in Russia, as also Mdlle. De Maesen (Belgian); the other sopranis specified are Mesdames De Giulio-Borsi, D'Angeri, De Monale, Proch, and Moreno; the contraltis will be Signora Scalchi and Miss Cary (American); the tenors are Signori Aramburo (Spanish), Nicolini (French), Corsi, and Sabater, M. Marimon (Belgian), M. Capoul (French), M. Marin (French); the baritones and basses are Signori Cotogni, Strozzi, Raguer, Baggiolo, Bossi, Capponi, Ciampi, and M. Jamet (French).

THE programme for the season, between the 22nd of August and the 18th of September, of opera at the Court Theatre in Munich, prepared specially for the foreign visitors to the Bavarian capital during that period, will not satisfy the Wagnerians, as only the 'Tannhäuser' is to be given; the other works are by French and Italian, as well as German composers, namely, the 'William Tell' of Rossini, 'Les Deux Journées' of Cherubini, 'Le Médecin malgré Lui' of M. Gounod, the 'Joseph' and 'Uthal' of Méhul, the 'Armourer' of Lortzing, the 'Freischütz' of Weber, and the 'Don Juan' of Mozart.

SIGNOR MARCHETTI, the composer of 'Ruy Blas,' is writing another work, 'Don Giovanni d'Austria.' If he can approach at all the Don Giovanni of Spain, the Italian composer will be indeed fortunate.

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THE Teatro Manzoni of Milan has had but short seasons for the legitimate drama, and will be opened for opera with the 'Astuzie Femminili' of Cimarosa.

### DRAMA

#### Dramatic Gossip.

'THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL' has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre, and is, we believe, the first of a series of revivals of "classic" comedy to be there given. Members of the Haymarket company united in the representation with those of Mr. Bruce's new troupe, and the whole was augmented in number, we can scarcely say strengthened, by accessions from the country. Mrs. Hermann Vezin played Lady Teazle; Mr. Chippendale, Sir Peter; Mrs. Chippendale, Mrs. Candour; and Mr. Compton, Crabtree. With these performances London is thoroughly familiar. Of the remaining portion of the cast, the Charles Surface of Mr. Leathes alone called for notice. Though marred by nervousness, the presentation was picturesque and intelligent. Some strange errors were observable in portions of the performance, thus, Joseph Surface, in commenting upon the generous conduct of Sir Peter, confided to him his fears it might corrupt his pupil, as though the Baronet were aware of her ladyship's being hidden behind the screen. Little promise for the stage of the future is furnished by any of the recruits from the country who from time to time make their appearance in our various theatres. After the comedy, a burlesque of the Othello of Signor Salvini was given, under the title of 'Salthello Oviini.' The piece serves the desired end of introducing Mr. Hill, cleverly got up as the Italian tragedian, and makes no pretension to literary merit.

THE appearance in London of the *troupe* of the Gymnase-Dramatique is deferred until next season, when it is probable they will perform at the Gaiety Theatre, under the management of Mr. Hollingshead.

'HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH,' a drama, produced at the St. James's Theatre, on the 5th of November, 1866, is, it appears, the original of 'Léa,' by MM. Boucicault and De Najac, now in course of performance at the Gymnase. In spite of the unanimous condemnation of the French press, 'Léa' obtains a continuous popularity, principally due to the acting of Mlle. Tallandiera and M. Achard, but of which a portion must assuredly be ascribed to the authors. The interpreters of the original drama included Miss Herbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mr. Irving, and Mr. Walter Lacy.

'PARTIE POUR SAUMUR,' a one-act vaudeville of MM. Delacour and Erny, has been given at the Palais Royal. A bourgeois, who affords shelter to a couple of lovers escaping from pursuit, finds himself gravely compromised by being discovered alone with the lady. His wife then succeeds in placing herself in the same position with regard to the pursuing husband. In the end all are quits for fear. Such is the latest turn of the familiar kaleidoscope.

THE version of M. Alphonse, to be produced at the Globe Theatre in the course of next month, is from the pen of Mr. Campbell Clarke, and is entitled 'Love and Honour.'

'LATUDE; OU, 35 ANS DE CAPTIVITÉ,' a drama of MM. Guilbert de Pixérécourt and Anicet Bourgeois, has been produced at the Théâtre Historique (Lyrique). Mlle Dubreuil obtained a triumph in the part of Henriette Legros.

THE latest director of the Châtelet, M. Louis-Octave Fischer, has followed in the track of his predecessors, and is announced as *en faillite*.

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